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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

by

Harry Gerard Basler

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

April, 1960



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA  
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The undersigned certify that they have read  
and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies  
for acceptance, a thesis entitled

THE COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE

submitted by        Harry Gerard Basler, B.Sc.  
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the  
degree of Master of Science.





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### ABSTRACT

Measurements of the thermal expansion of various strengths of relatively dry Portland cement concretes, which were prepared from some common Alberta aggregates, have been made over the temperature range  $-37^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+97^{\circ}\text{F}$  by means of electrical resistance strain gages and a demountable mechanical strain gage.

Results indicated that these concretes possessed mean thermal coefficients which ranged from 4.6 to 6.1 micro-inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit. Within the limits of the investigation, the thermal coefficient appeared to increase with temperature.





### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This investigation was made possible through the sponsorship of the Research Council of Alberta.

The author extends his appreciation and gratitude to Dr. G. Ford and Professor J. S. Kennedy for their guidance and constructive criticisms throughout the investigation.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Abstract	
Introduction	1
Historical Review - Behavior Above Freezing	3
Behavior Below Freezing	7
Chapter I - Scope	11
Chapter II - Materials	13
General Description	13
Physical Properties of Coarse Aggregates	14
Physical Properties of Fine Aggregates	15
Physical and Chemical Properties of Cement	17
Chapter III - Preparation and Processing of Specimens	19
Specimen Identification	21
Mix Proportions and Strengths	22
Specimen Manufacture	22
Surface Treatment and Curing of Specimens	26
Chapter IV - Instrumentation and Test Procedure	29
Temperature Control Cabinet	29
Attachment of "SR-4" Strain Gages, Demec Gage Points, and Insulation	35
Circuit and Function of "SR-4" Strain Gages	39
Assembly for Test	41
Test Procedure	44
Chapter V - Test Results	47





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Chapter VI - Discussion of Test Results	85
Chapter VII - Summary of Conclusions	99
Chapter VIII - Recommendations	101
Bibliography	103
Appendix I - Sample Calculations	105
Concrete Mix Design	106
Reduction of "SR-4" Strain Gage Data	109
Reduction of "Demec" Gage Data	117
Appendix II - Proof Tests	122
Appendix III - Preliminary Tests	129
Establishment of Test Methods	130
Selection of Insulation	130
Thermocouple Calibration	138





## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Physical Properties of Coarse Aggregate	14
2.	Grading of Coarse Aggregate	15
3.	Physical Properties of Fine Aggregates	16
4.	Grading of Fine Aggregates	17
5.	Chemical Composition of Cement	18
6.	Physical Properties of Cement	18
7.	Mix Proportions and Concrete Strengths	23
8. - 24.	Reduced Thermal Expansion Data, All Concrete Types	49 - 81
25.	Reduced Thermal Expansion Data, Reinforcing Steel - #8 Bar	83
26.	Mean Thermal Coefficients	92
27.	Mix Proportion Corrections for One Cubic Foot Mix - Concrete Type R'5	108
28.	Temperature - SR-4 Strain Gage Readings, Concrete Type R'5, Specimen 1	110
29.	Check for Instrument Zero Drift During Test on Concrete Type R'5	111
30.	SR-4 Calculation Sheet - Concrete Type R'5, Specimen 1	115
31.	Thermal Expansion Characteristics of Aluminum Comparator	116
32.	Temperature - Demec Gage Readings, Concrete Type R'5, Specimen 1	118
33.	Demec Calculation Sheet, Concrete Type R'5, Specimen 1	119
34.	Reduced Thermal Expansion Data - U.S.S. Steel	127

# Table 1

Year	Value	Unit
1970	1.0	1000
1971	1.2	1000
1972	1.5	1000
1973	1.8	1000
1974	2.0	1000
1975	2.2	1000
1976	2.5	1000
1977	2.8	1000
1978	3.0	1000
1979	3.2	1000
1980	3.5	1000
1981	3.8	1000
1982	4.0	1000
1983	4.2	1000
1984	4.5	1000
1985	4.8	1000
1986	5.0	1000
1987	5.2	1000
1988	5.5	1000
1989	5.8	1000
1990	6.0	1000
1991	6.2	1000
1992	6.5	1000
1993	6.8	1000
1994	7.0	1000
1995	7.2	1000
1996	7.5	1000
1997	7.8	1000
1998	8.0	1000
1999	8.2	1000
2000	8.5	1000
2001	8.8	1000
2002	9.0	1000
2003	9.2	1000
2004	9.5	1000
2005	9.8	1000
2006	10.0	1000
2007	10.2	1000
2008	10.5	1000
2009	10.8	1000
2010	11.0	1000
2011	11.2	1000
2012	11.5	1000
2013	11.8	1000
2014	12.0	1000
2015	12.2	1000
2016	12.5	1000
2017	12.8	1000
2018	13.0	1000
2019	13.2	1000
2020	13.5	1000
2021	13.8	1000
2022	14.0	1000
2023	14.2	1000
2024	14.5	1000
2025	14.8	1000
2026	15.0	1000
2027	15.2	1000
2028	15.5	1000
2029	15.8	1000
2030	16.0	1000

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
35.	Reduced Thermal Expansion Data - Vitreous Silica Glass	128
36.	Temperature - Time Data for Various Insulating Materials	133
37.	Temperature Variation Through Concrete Specimen	136





## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Typical Length - Temperature Relationship for Concretes with Moisture Contents Above Critical Saturation	8
2.	Specimen Drying Conditions	28
3.	Schematic Circuit Diagram of Temperature Control Cabinet	34
4.	Circuit Diagram of SR-4 Strain Gage System	42
5. - 21.	Thermal Expansion of Concrete, All Types	50 - 82
22.	Thermal Expansion of Reinforcing Steel	84
23.	Comparison of Thermal Expansion Characteristics - Concrete Type E	88
24.	Comparison of Thermal Expansion Characteristics - Concrete Type C	89
25.	Comparison of Thermal Expansion Characteristics - Concrete Type R'	90
26.	Comparison of Thermal Expansion Characteristics - Concrete Type R	91
27.	Thermal Coefficient Versus Cement Factor	94
28.	Comparison of Thermal Expansion Characteristics - 3,000 p.s.i. Design Strength	95
29.	Comparison of Thermal Expansion Characteristics - 5,000 p.s.i. Design Strength	96
30.	General Comparison of Thermal Coefficients with Published Data	98
31.	Thermal Expansion of Vitreous Silica Glass	125
32.	Thermal Expansion of U.S.S. Steel Sample	126
33.	Thermal Expansion of Preliminary Concrete Specimen	131

# TABLE 1

Page	Section	Page
1	Introduction	1
2	1.1. General	2
3	1.2. Specific	3
4	2.1. General	4
5	2.2. Specific	5
6	3.1. General	6
7	3.2. Specific	7
8	4.1. General	8
9	4.2. Specific	9
10	5.1. General	10
11	5.2. Specific	11
12	6.1. General	12
13	6.2. Specific	13
14	7.1. General	14
15	7.2. Specific	15
16	8.1. General	16
17	8.2. Specific	17
18	9.1. General	18
19	9.2. Specific	19
20	10.1. General	20
21	10.2. Specific	21
22	11.1. General	22
23	11.2. Specific	23
24	12.1. General	24
25	12.2. Specific	25
26	13.1. General	26
27	13.2. Specific	27
28	14.1. General	28
29	14.2. Specific	29
30	15.1. General	30
31	15.2. Specific	31
32	16.1. General	32
33	16.2. Specific	33
34	17.1. General	34
35	17.2. Specific	35
36	18.1. General	36
37	18.2. Specific	37
38	19.1. General	38
39	19.2. Specific	39
40	20.1. General	40
41	20.2. Specific	41
42	21.1. General	42
43	21.2. Specific	43
44	22.1. General	44
45	22.2. Specific	45
46	23.1. General	46
47	23.2. Specific	47
48	24.1. General	48
49	24.2. Specific	49
50	25.1. General	50
51	25.2. Specific	51
52	26.1. General	52
53	26.2. Specific	53
54	27.1. General	54
55	27.2. Specific	55
56	28.1. General	56
57	28.2. Specific	57
58	29.1. General	58
59	29.2. Specific	59
60	30.1. General	60
61	30.2. Specific	61
62	31.1. General	62
63	31.2. Specific	63
64	32.1. General	64
65	32.2. Specific	65
66	33.1. General	66
67	33.2. Specific	67
68	34.1. General	68
69	34.2. Specific	69
70	35.1. General	70
71	35.2. Specific	71
72	36.1. General	72
73	36.2. Specific	73
74	37.1. General	74
75	37.2. Specific	75
76	38.1. General	76
77	38.2. Specific	77
78	39.1. General	78
79	39.2. Specific	79
80	40.1. General	80
81	40.2. Specific	81
82	41.1. General	82
83	41.2. Specific	83
84	42.1. General	84
85	42.2. Specific	85
86	43.1. General	86
87	43.2. Specific	87
88	44.1. General	88
89	44.2. Specific	89
90	45.1. General	90
91	45.2. Specific	91
92	46.1. General	92
93	46.2. Specific	93
94	47.1. General	94
95	47.2. Specific	95
96	48.1. General	96
97	48.2. Specific	97
98	49.1. General	98
99	49.2. Specific	99
100	50.1. General	100
101	50.2. Specific	101
102	51.1. General	102
103	51.2. Specific	103
104	52.1. General	104
105	52.2. Specific	105
106	53.1. General	106
107	53.2. Specific	107
108	54.1. General	108
109	54.2. Specific	109
110	55.1. General	110
111	55.2. Specific	111
112	56.1. General	112
113	56.2. Specific	113
114	57.1. General	114
115	57.2. Specific	115
116	58.1. General	116
117	58.2. Specific	117
118	59.1. General	118
119	59.2. Specific	119
120	60.1. General	120
121	60.2. Specific	121
122	61.1. General	122
123	61.2. Specific	123
124	62.1. General	124
125	62.2. Specific	125
126	63.1. General	126
127	63.2. Specific	127
128	64.1. General	128
129	64.2. Specific	129
130	65.1. General	130
131	65.2. Specific	131
132	66.1. General	132
133	66.2. Specific	133
134	67.1. General	134
135	67.2. Specific	135
136	68.1. General	136
137	68.2. Specific	137
138	69.1. General	138
139	69.2. Specific	139
140	70.1. General	140
141	70.2. Specific	141
142	71.1. General	142
143	71.2. Specific	143
144	72.1. General	144
145	72.2. Specific	145
146	73.1. General	146
147	73.2. Specific	147
148	74.1. General	148
149	74.2. Specific	149
150	75.1. General	150
151	75.2. Specific	151
152	76.1. General	152
153	76.2. Specific	153
154	77.1. General	154
155	77.2. Specific	155
156	78.1. General	156
157	78.2. Specific	157
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159	79.2. Specific	159
160	80.1. General	160
161	80.2. Specific	161
162	81.1. General	162
163	81.2. Specific	163
164	82.1. General	164
165	82.2. Specific	165
166	83.1. General	166
167	83.2. Specific	167
168	84.1. General	168
169	84.2. Specific	169
170	85.1. General	170
171	85.2. Specific	171
172	86.1. General	172
173	86.2. Specific	173
174	87.1. General	174
175	87.2. Specific	175
176	88.1. General	176
177	88.2. Specific	177
178	89.1. General	178
179	89.2. Specific	179
180	90.1. General	180
181	90.2. Specific	181
182	91.1. General	182
183	91.2. Specific	183
184	92.1. General	184
185	92.2. Specific	185
186	93.1. General	186
187	93.2. Specific	187
188	94.1. General	188
189	94.2. Specific	189
190	95.1. General	190
191	95.2. Specific	191
192	96.1. General	192
193	96.2. Specific	193
194	97.1. General	194
195	97.2. Specific	195
196	98.1. General	196
197	98.2. Specific	197
198	99.1. General	198
199	99.2. Specific	199
200	100.1. General	200
201	100.2. Specific	201

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
34.	Temperature Versus Time - Various Insulating Materials	134
35.	Effectiveness of Felt Insulation	137
36. - 38.	Thermocouple Calibration Curves 1 to 3	141 - 143



LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Implements Used in Specimen Manufacture	25
2.	Temperature Control Cabinet - General View	30
3.	Temperature Control Cabinet - Detail View	31
4.	Interior of Temperature Control Cabinet	32
5.	Specimens in Various Stages of Preparation	38
6.	Specimens Rigged for Testing	43
7.	Thermocouple Calibration Apparatus	139





## INTRODUCTION

The thermal coefficient of expansion of concrete has been generally assumed to be in the order of  $6.0 \times 10^{-6}$  inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit or close to that of structural and reinforcing steels. This assumption has proven to be quite satisfactory in most reinforced concrete structures, but it has been pointed out (15) that failures in structures of composite steel and concrete construction could occur because of the invalidity of this assumption or at least because of the inaccurate evaluation of the magnitude of the difference between the thermal coefficient of concrete and that of steel.

Early investigations (1) into the thermal coefficient of expansion of concrete, which were conducted near the beginning of the use of reinforced concrete construction, indicated that the coefficient was close to that of steel. This led to the general belief which is held by some engineers even today, that concrete has the same coefficient regardless of the choice of aggregates or cement. Numerous investigations of more recent date have shown that the thermal coefficient of expansion of concrete is in fact a variable quantity ranging from 1.7 to 8.0. (\*) It is dependent primarily upon the source and nature of the aggregate, the richness of mix,

(15) Numbers in parenthesis refer to the list of references in the bibliography.

\* Micro-inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit to be understood throughout this manuscript.



the temperature range, and the degree of saturation (particularly below the freezing point of water).

The present program was initiated to study the thermal expansion of Portland cement concrete as prepared from some of the more common Alberta aggregates.





## HISTORICAL REVIEW

Since the turn of the century, various investigations have been performed to evaluate the thermal expansion (\*) characteristics of concrete. It is understandable that these investigations differed greatly in scope and not all of them have extended their study to include temperatures below the freezing point of water. Since there is a marked change in the thermal expansion characteristics of concrete upon freezing, this review is divided into two parts; namely, behavior above freezing and behavior below freezing. Length changes which occur as a result of temperature changes below the freezing point of water are complicated by the conversion of water to ice within the pore system of the concrete. Therefore, investigations including a study of this, will be treated separately.

### Behavior Above Freezing

A considerable variation in the magnitude of the thermal coefficient of expansion has been reported by various investigators (1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12). Values reported range from as low as 1.7 to as high as 8.0.

The coefficient is known to vary with the cement, temperature, and the mineralogy of the aggregate, as well as with the richness of mix, curing conditions, moisture content, and the age of the concrete.

\* Hereafter the word "expansion" will be used in a general sense; that is, it may be positive or negative.



Several investigations (2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13) into the coefficient of thermal expansion of concrete aggregates have disclosed values ranging from 1.2 for limestone to 9.7 for feldspar. Mitchell (12), in particular, reported that the coefficient of thermal expansion of a certain rock type depends on the source as well as the type of aggregate. The coefficient for limestone, for example, has been observed to range from 1.2 to 6.5. Mitchell also observed that most rocks which consist of a single crystal or mass of crystals with similar orientation exhibit thermal anisotropy. These variations in the properties of the aggregate eliminate the possibility of any quantitative correlation of the aggregate type and the thermal expansion of concrete, but qualitative comparisons can and have been made successfully. Several investigators (4, 7, 10, 12) have shown that the thermal coefficient for concrete increases as the thermal coefficient of the aggregate increases.

Tests (2, 12) on mortars have shown coefficients which ranged from 3.6 to 7.0. Concrete prepared from aggregate and mortar of considerably different thermal coefficients could be made particularly vulnerable to frost action because of the high internal stresses produced at low temperatures. Callan (9) pointed out that differences in the order of 3.0 between mortar and aggregate could initiate failure. A failure in otherwise sound concrete reported by Pearson (5) has been attributed solely to this cause.

The coefficient of expansion of neat Portland cement has been shown to vary from 5.1 to 12.5 (1, 3, 10, 12). Extensive long-term tests on neat Portland cements reported by Meyers(3) indicated that





under constant storage conditions, the coefficient increased with the tricalcium silicate content of the cement and with age for about the first 18 months. At greater ages, the coefficient decreased gradually. Findings by Mitchell (12) and Meyers (3) were generally in direct agreement with respect to the effects of tricalcium silicate at early ages, but neither Mitchell (12) nor Bonnel (10) could establish any significant trend with respect to age alone for concrete under constant curing conditions.

Mitchell (12) found that the thermal coefficient of neat cement increased with the degree of saturation until some optimum moisture content (80% to 90% of vacuum saturation) was reached. The results published by Meyers (3) are generally in agreement in this respect. A probable explanation for this behavior was given by Powers (6), who indicated that the water absorption and swelling pressure of cement gel, at a given relative humidity, may vary with temperature and produce an apparent additional thermal expansion.

For concrete, the effects of age, moisture content, and curing conditions must be manifested in the cement paste. In view of the combined findings with regard to the thermal expansion characteristics of cement paste, it is not surprising that:

- a) Meyers (3) and Keil (4) found that the thermal coefficient of concrete, under constant curing conditions, increased with age.
- b) Meyers (3) and Bonnel (10) reported that storing in water or steaming produced an increase in the thermal coefficient.





c) Meyers (3) and Bonnell (10) found that dessication of concrete produced a decrease in the thermal coefficient.

d) Mitchell (12) observed that as the moisture content was increased, the thermal coefficient increased.

The changes in the thermal coefficient due to these causes were generally reported to be in the order of 1.0 micro-inch per inch per degree Fahrenheit.

The thermal coefficient of expansion for cement paste is generally greater than that of the aggregates. This is the direct cause of the observation made by several investigators that the coefficient of expansion of concrete increases with the richness of mix.

Hatt (1) reported that the length-temperature relationship for concrete was non-linear. A similar but far more pronounced relationship for limestone was observed by Willis and DeReus (2). Mitchell (12) and Bonnell (10) observed that the relationship for neat cement was markedly non-linear. The latter two observations are probably linked with the first.

Weiner (7) observed that the addition of an air entraining agent did not materially affect the thermal properties of concrete above freezing. Mitchell (12) attributed the slightly different thermal expansion characteristics of air entrained concrete, as compared to plain concrete, to a difference in the ease with which the concrete becomes saturated with water and the degree of actual saturation. The effect of air entrainment on the thermal properties of concrete at temperatures below freezing are entirely different from those above freezing. This was pointed out by Powers (11).

the following are the main points of the report. The  
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current system of taxation is not working properly.  
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### Behavior Below Freezing

The thermal expansion characteristics of concrete at temperatures below freezing depend primarily upon the moisture content of the concrete. An extensive study of volume changes in concrete during freezing and thawing was made by Valore (8). The investigation included a study of the degree of saturation and the rate of temperature change. Mitchell (12) later made a similar study but investigated the degree of saturation in more detail and did not emphasize the effects of the rate of temperature change.

The results of both of these investigations were in agreement where they overlapped and the combined findings follow:

a) The thermal expansion relationship was nearly linear for air dry concrete and independent of the rate of temperature change. For such concrete the thermal expansion characteristics were much the same as above freezing.

b) The thermal expansion relationship for partially saturated concrete below "critical saturation" was generally not independent of the rate of temperature change, and showed departures from linearity. These departures were believed to be the effects of the conversion of water to ice within the pore structure of the concrete and were least pronounced for slow cooling.

c) Concretes with moisture contents at critical saturation or above, expanded at some temperature below freezing to which the pore water had supercooled. This expansion started at some temperature between 23°F and 27°F and averaged at 24°F. This action produced a definite upward surge of the length-temperature curve which did not

## THEORY OF THE THERMAL EXPANSION

The theory of the thermal expansion of solids is based on the assumption that the atoms of the solid are arranged in a regular lattice. The thermal expansion is caused by the anharmonicity of the interatomic forces. In a harmonic potential, the average position of the atoms does not change with temperature. However, in an anharmonic potential, the average position of the atoms shifts towards larger distances as the temperature increases. This shift is the cause of the thermal expansion. The thermal expansion coefficient is defined as the relative change in length per unit change in temperature. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces.

The results of both of these investigations are in agreement.

These two methods are the standard methods for the determination of the thermal expansion coefficient.

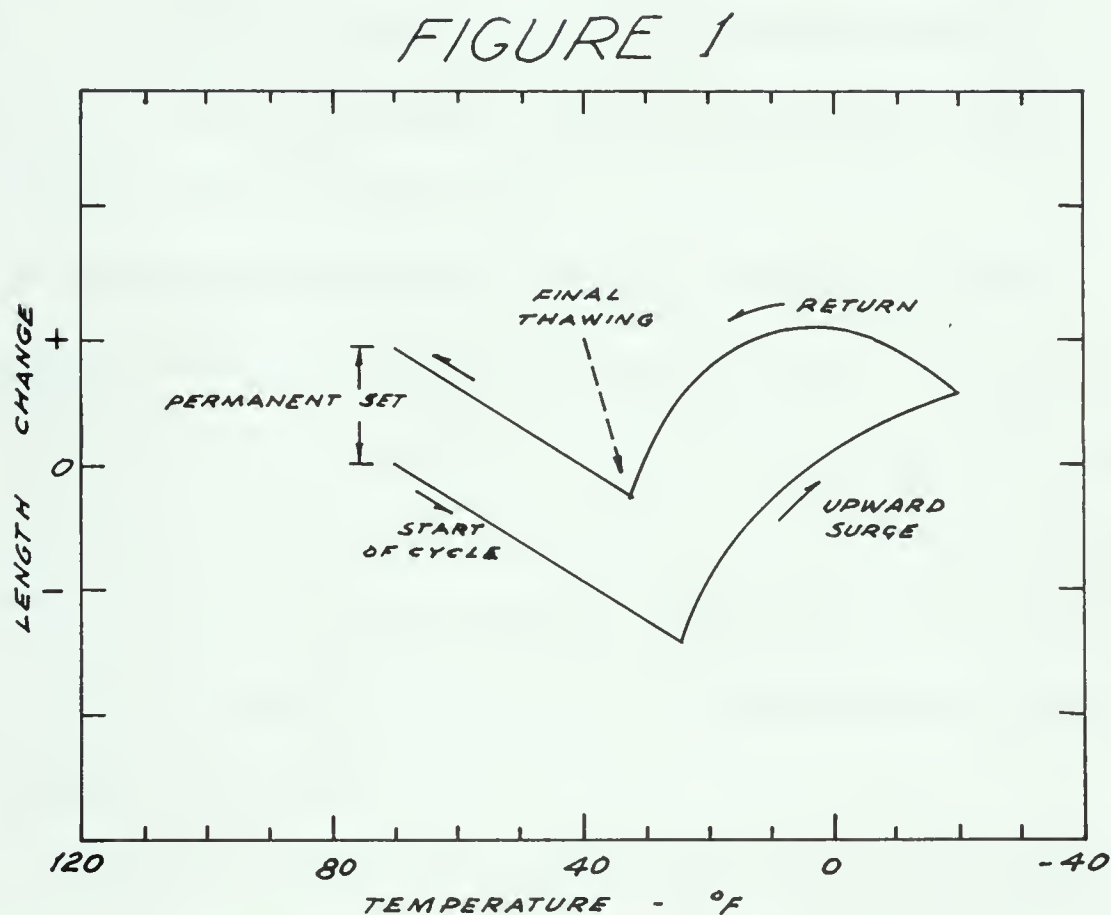
A) The thermal expansion coefficient is defined as the relative change in length per unit change in temperature. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces. The thermal expansion coefficient is a function of temperature and pressure. It is usually measured at constant pressure. The thermal expansion coefficient is a measure of the anharmonicity of the interatomic forces. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces.

B) The thermal expansion coefficient is defined as the relative change in length per unit change in temperature. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces. The thermal expansion coefficient is a function of temperature and pressure. It is usually measured at constant pressure. The thermal expansion coefficient is a measure of the anharmonicity of the interatomic forces. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces.

C) The thermal expansion coefficient is defined as the relative change in length per unit change in temperature. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces. The thermal expansion coefficient is a function of temperature and pressure. It is usually measured at constant pressure. The thermal expansion coefficient is a measure of the anharmonicity of the interatomic forces. It is a material property that depends on the structure of the solid and the nature of the interatomic forces.



return to indicate final thawing until the temperature had returned to 32°F or above. When the concrete temperature was returned to 70°F, an upward displacement or "permanent set" was evident. This displacement was usually less than the freezing expansion. The typical behavior is shown in Figure 1.



TYPICAL LENGTH-TEMPERATURE RELATIONSHIP FOR  
CONCRETES WITH MOISTURE CONTENTS ABOVE CRITICAL  
SATURATION

d) During slow cooling, the pore water in virgin concrete supercooled before it froze. There was no evidence of supercooling during a fast cycle.

e) Air entrained concretes had a lower percentage of apparent saturation after a given curing process and were more difficult to saturate completely even under a vacuum than were plain concretes.



The difference between plain and air entrained concretes appeared to be limited to the effects of the rather marked difference in the degree of saturation. The slight difference in diffusivity in air entrained concrete, as compared to plain concrete, had only negligible effects upon the thermal characteristics (7).

The phenomena observed by Valore (8) and Mitchell (12) were clearly explained by Powers (11) in terms of the behavior of water in the air voids and capillary pores of the cement paste. The behavior was explained as follows:

"Water freezing in capillary cavities produces hydraulic pressure and consequent dilation. At any temperature below the temperature at which the ice in the cavity was formed, gel water can diffuse to that cavity and cause the ice body to grow, producing expansion. Since diffusion is slow, expansion is due mainly to hydraulic pressure when freezing is rapid.

"When air voids are present they limit the hydraulic pressure according to the thickness of the layers of paste between them. Also, the ice they contain draws water from the paste, causing the paste to shrink. Since the ice in the capillary cavities generally has a higher free energy than that in the voids, the ice in the air voids may eventually draw the excess from both the gel and the frozen cavities, producing an over-all contraction. Expansion due to growth of ice in the capillary cavities is prevented if the air voids are close enough together, as





is also expansion due to hydraulic pressure.

"During thawing, the water that was extracted from the paste by ice in the air voids diffuses back. In a paste free of air voids, the ice in the capillary cavities melts progressively, and water drawn from the gel during freezing is returned to the gel.

"The function of the air voids is to limit hydraulic pressure and to limit the time during which capillary ice can increase by diffusion of gel water. The spacing factor controls the effectiveness of the voids for either mechanism."





## CHAPTER I

### SCOPE

The intention of this program was to study the thermal expansion of Portland cement concretes prepared from Alberta materials in an effort to reveal any unusual coefficient of thermal expansion which might be exhibited by these concretes. It was further intended to furnish information regarding the influence of concrete strength and aggregate source upon the coefficient of thermal expansion, to compare the thermal coefficients of these concretes with that of steel, and to provide thermal expansion data for use in concrete design and highway research dealing with these concretes.

To accomplish these ends, coarse and fine aggregates were obtained from three sources, tested, and combined according to the source with Type I Normal Portland Cement and water in proportions to yield five strengths of concrete for each source. In addition, a fine aggregate of inferior quality (very fine) was obtained from one of the sources and combined with the corresponding coarse aggregate, cement and water to produce two strengths of concrete.

For each concrete strength, three cylindrical specimens, 3-1/2 inches in diameter by 10 inches in length, for thermal expansion measurements and four compression test cylinders, 6 inches in diameter by 12 inches in length, were cast from a single pour. The large cylinders were tested in compression after twenty-eight days of moist curing. The small specimens were moist cured for twenty-eight days after which they were given an air drying treatment to render moisture



contents well below critical saturation (12). The drying treatment was kept as constant as possible for all specimens in order to afford a comparison which would not involve the moisture variable.

Two samples of a number 8 steel reinforcing bar, 10 inches long, of the same lot as used in the experimental concrete road situated in Bowness, Alberta, were obtained and the thermal coefficient of expansion determined.

Length changes due to temperature changes were measured for intervals within the range  $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+100^{\circ}\text{F}$  during a slow test (8) by means of "SR-4" strain gages and a demountable mechanical (Demec) strain gage.







## CHAPTER II

### MATERIALS

#### General Description

Coarse and fine aggregates were obtained from three sources during the summer of 1959:

- a) Precast Concrete Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta.

The coarse and fine aggregates originated as natural deposits near Onoway and Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, respectively.

- b) Precast Concrete Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

The aggregates originated at a pit at Ogden, Alberta.

- c) Peerless Rock Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

The aggregates originated at a pit just west of Calgary and were the same as those used in the experimental test road situated in Bowness, Alberta. The fine aggregate of inferior quality, referred to previously, was also obtained here.

The cement was Type I, Normal Portland cement; obtained from and manufactured by the Inland Cement Company Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. The cement was taken in one lot from Silo C-2 on August 5th, 1959.

The mixing water was taken directly from the Edmonton City water main.

Two samples of a number 8 steel reinforcing bar were obtained from the same lot as had been used in the experimental test road situated in Bowness, Alberta. These steel samples were to be used for purposes of comparison.

# THE

## REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1871

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

PASSED IN MAY 1870

AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAND ACT, 1870

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

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### Physical Properties of Coarse Aggregates

The physical properties and grading of the coarse aggregates were determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. specifications (17) and are given in Tables 1 and 2. Each reading is the average of a minimum of three tests. The variation in results was well within the A.S.T.M. limits where specified. The A.S.T.M. requirements were met by all of the coarse aggregates.

Table 1

#### Physical Properties of Coarse Aggregates

Property	Precast Concrete, Edmonton	Precast Concrete, Calgary	Peerless Rock, Calgary
Dry Unit Weight Lbs./Cu.Ft.	103.0	104.0	101.4
Bulk * Specific Gravity	2.51	2.65	2.64
Absorption % by Weight	1.35	0.76	0.81
Lightweight / Pieces % by Weight	0.1	0.0	0.0

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\* Saturated surface dry basis.

/ Heavy liquid-carbon tetrachloride only.

# Mathematical Analysis of the Problem

The first step in the analysis is to identify the variables involved in the problem. These variables are then classified into independent and dependent variables. The next step is to establish the relationships between these variables. This is done by formulating a set of equations that describe the system. The final step is to solve these equations to find the values of the dependent variables. This process is often iterative, as the solution may depend on the values of the independent variables, which in turn depend on the solution.

## Mathematical Model

### Mathematical Model of the Problem

Variable	Unit	Value	Comment
$x_1$	unit	0.1	Initial value
$x_2$	unit	0.2	Initial value
$x_3$	unit	0.3	Initial value
$x_4$	unit	0.4	Initial value

Mathematical Model of the Problem

Mathematical Model of the Problem



Table 2

Aggregate	<u>Grading of Coarse Aggregate</u>				
	<u>% Passing Screen Indicated</u>				
	1	3/4	1/2	3/8	1/4
Precast, Concrete, Edmonton	100	71.4	41.4	30.2	1.8
Precast Concrete, Calgary	100	77.7	40.5	25.7	1.8
Peerless Rock, Calgary	100	76.6	29.6	16.0	0

Physical Properties of Fine Aggregates

The physical properties and grading of the fine aggregates were determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. (1958) specifications (17) and are listed in Tables 3 and 4. Each value in Table 3 is the average of three tests. The variation in the results for each set of tests was well within the limits specified by the A.S.T.M.





Table 3

Physical Properties of Fine Aggregates

Property	Precast Concrete, Edmonton	Precast Concrete, Calgary	Peerless Rock, Calgary FM 2.97	Peerless Rock, Calgary FM 1.97
Organic Impurities (Color)	#4 (coal)	#1	#2	#2
Dry Unit Weight Lbs./Cu.Ft.	99.5	106.4	100.3	90.7
Bulk * Specific Gravity	2.62	2.62	2.67	2.68
Absorption % by Weight	0.69	1.05	1.20	1.37
Lightweight / Pieces % by Weight	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02

---

\* Saturated surface dry basis.

/ Heavy liquid - carbon tetrachloride only.

# Table 1

Table 1. Summary of the data for the different groups.

Group	Number of subjects	Mean age (years)	Mean height (cm)	Mean weight (kg)
Control	10	25.5	175.0	75.0
Group 1	10	25.5	175.0	75.0
Group 2	10	25.5	175.0	75.0
Group 3	10	25.5	175.0	75.0
Group 4	10	25.5	175.0	75.0

Mean values and standard deviations.

Group 1: 10 subjects, mean age 25.5 years, mean height 175.0 cm, mean weight 75.0 kg.

Table 4Grading of Fine Aggregates

Aggregate	<u>% Passing Screen Indicated</u>							
	4	8	16	30	50	100	200	F.M.
Precast Concrete, Edmonton	98.5 97.9 97.1	97.2 96.9 95.7	94.7 94.4 93.3	75.9 75.0 74.3	8.3 9.2 9.5	0.6 0.8 0.9		2.25 2.26 2.29
Precast Concrete, Calgary	98.6 98.8 98.3	85.8 85.8 85.3	73.7 74.1 73.6	61.9 62.3 62.0	26.8 26.8 27.2	4.2 4.2 4.4	2.1 2.3 2.7	2.49 2.48 2.49
Peerless Rock, Calgary (FM 2.97)	97.9 97.5 98.1	78.8 79.2 78.0	61.6 61.9 60.9	42.9 43.0 42.0	17.3 17.2 16.6	6.7 6.7 6.4	3.5 3.4 3.4	2.95 2.95 2.98
Peerless Rock, Calgary (FM 1.97)	96.9 97.2 98.0	96.0 96.1 96.9	94.9 95.1 95.9	89.2 89.4 90.3	22.3 22.1 22.5	2.0 1.9 2.1	0.9 0.9 1.1	1.99 1.98 1.94

Physical and Chemical Properties of Cement

The physical properties and chemical composition of the Type I Normal Portland cement which was used in the preparation of all concrete specimens are listed in Tables 5 and 6. The data were determined by the technical staff of the Inland Cement Company Ltd.

# Table 1 Summary of the results of the factorial ANOVA

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p-value	Partial $\eta^2$	Power
Factor A	10.00	1	10.00	1.00	.32	.00	.10
Factor B	20.00	1	20.00	2.00	.16	.00	.10
Factor C	30.00	1	30.00	3.00	.08	.00	.10
Factor D	40.00	1	40.00	4.00	.04	.00	.10
Factor E	50.00	1	50.00	5.00	.02	.00	.10
Factor F	60.00	1	60.00	6.00	.01	.00	.10
Factor G	70.00	1	70.00	7.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor H	80.00	1	80.00	8.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor I	90.00	1	90.00	9.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor J	100.00	1	100.00	10.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor K	110.00	1	110.00	11.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor L	120.00	1	120.00	12.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor M	130.00	1	130.00	13.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor N	140.00	1	140.00	14.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor O	150.00	1	150.00	15.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor P	160.00	1	160.00	16.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor Q	170.00	1	170.00	17.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor R	180.00	1	180.00	18.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor S	190.00	1	190.00	19.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor T	200.00	1	200.00	20.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor U	210.00	1	210.00	21.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor V	220.00	1	220.00	22.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor W	230.00	1	230.00	23.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor X	240.00	1	240.00	24.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor Y	250.00	1	250.00	25.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor Z	260.00	1	260.00	26.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AA	270.00	1	270.00	27.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AB	280.00	1	280.00	28.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AC	290.00	1	290.00	29.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AD	300.00	1	300.00	30.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AE	310.00	1	310.00	31.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AF	320.00	1	320.00	32.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AG	330.00	1	330.00	33.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AH	340.00	1	340.00	34.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AI	350.00	1	350.00	35.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AJ	360.00	1	360.00	36.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AK	370.00	1	370.00	37.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AL	380.00	1	380.00	38.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AM	390.00	1	390.00	39.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AN	400.00	1	400.00	40.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AO	410.00	1	410.00	41.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AP	420.00	1	420.00	42.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AQ	430.00	1	430.00	43.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AR	440.00	1	440.00	44.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AS	450.00	1	450.00	45.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AT	460.00	1	460.00	46.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AU	470.00	1	470.00	47.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AV	480.00	1	480.00	48.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AW	490.00	1	490.00	49.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AX	500.00	1	500.00	50.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AY	510.00	1	510.00	51.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor AZ	520.00	1	520.00	52.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BA	530.00	1	530.00	53.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BB	540.00	1	540.00	54.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BC	550.00	1	550.00	55.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BD	560.00	1	560.00	56.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BE	570.00	1	570.00	57.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BF	580.00	1	580.00	58.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BG	590.00	1	590.00	59.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BH	600.00	1	600.00	60.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BI	610.00	1	610.00	61.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BJ	620.00	1	620.00	62.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BK	630.00	1	630.00	63.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BL	640.00	1	640.00	64.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BM	650.00	1	650.00	65.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BN	660.00	1	660.00	66.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BO	670.00	1	670.00	67.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BP	680.00	1	680.00	68.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BQ	690.00	1	690.00	69.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BR	700.00	1	700.00	70.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BS	710.00	1	710.00	71.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BT	720.00	1	720.00	72.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BU	730.00	1	730.00	73.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BV	740.00	1	740.00	74.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BW	750.00	1	750.00	75.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BX	760.00	1	760.00	76.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BY	770.00	1	770.00	77.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor BZ	780.00	1	780.00	78.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CA	790.00	1	790.00	79.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CB	800.00	1	800.00	80.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CC	810.00	1	810.00	81.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CD	820.00	1	820.00	82.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CE	830.00	1	830.00	83.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CF	840.00	1	840.00	84.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CG	850.00	1	850.00	85.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CH	860.00	1	860.00	86.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CI	870.00	1	870.00	87.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CJ	880.00	1	880.00	88.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CK	890.00	1	890.00	89.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CL	900.00	1	900.00	90.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CM	910.00	1	910.00	91.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CN	920.00	1	920.00	92.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CO	930.00	1	930.00	93.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CP	940.00	1	940.00	94.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CQ	950.00	1	950.00	95.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CR	960.00	1	960.00	96.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CS	970.00	1	970.00	97.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CT	980.00	1	980.00	98.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CU	990.00	1	990.00	99.00	.00	.00	.10
Factor CV	1000.00	1	1000.00	100.00	.00	.00	.10

## Notes:

- (1) The results are based on the assumption of normality and homogeneity of variance.
- (2) The results are based on the assumption of normality and homogeneity of variance.
- (3) The results are based on the assumption of normality and homogeneity of variance.
- (4) The results are based on the assumption of normality and homogeneity of variance.



Table 5Chemical Composition of Cement

Loss on ignition		0.60	
Silicon Dioxide	(SiO <sub>2</sub> )	23.10	
Aluminum Oxide	(Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	5.40	
Ferric Oxide	(Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	2.90	
Calcium Oxide, Total	(CaO)	63.60	
Magnesium Oxide	(MgO)	3.00	
Sodium Oxide	(Na <sub>2</sub> O)	0.12	
Potassium Oxide	(K <sub>2</sub> O)	0.28	
Sulphur Trioxide	(SO <sub>3</sub> )	1.92	1.90
Free Lime	(CaO)	1.30	1.63

Table 6Physical Properties of Cement

Fineness Blaine	(cm <sup>2</sup> /gm)	3111	3088
Normal consistency	(%)	25.6	25.0
Time of setting (in Hrs.: Mins.)	(a) Initial	2:30	3:00
	(b) Final	4:30	5:05
Flow Table Test	(%)	108	108
Compressive strength (in p.s.i.)	(a) 3 days	2600	2330
	(b) 7 days	4490	4160
	(c) 28 days	6575	6190
Tensile strength (in p.s.i.)	(a) 3 days		305
	(b) 7 days		445
	(c) 28 days		585
Autoclave expansion	(%)	0.144	0.079
False set	(mm. penetration)	48	48

# Section 1: Introduction

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
Apple	100	1.50	150.00
Banana	200	0.80	160.00
Orange	150	1.20	180.00
Pineapple	50	3.00	150.00
Watermelon	30	5.00	150.00
Grape	120	1.00	120.00
Mango	80	2.00	160.00
Peach	90	1.80	162.00
Cherry	60	3.00	180.00
Strawberry	40	4.50	180.00

## Section 2: Detailed Analysis

Item	Category	Sub-Category	Price	Quantity	Total Price
Apple	Fruit	Apple	1.50	100	150.00
Banana	Fruit	Banana	0.80	200	160.00
Orange	Fruit	Orange	1.20	150	180.00
Pineapple	Fruit	Pineapple	3.00	50	150.00
Watermelon	Fruit	Watermelon	5.00	30	150.00
Grape	Fruit	Grape	1.00	120	120.00
Mango	Fruit	Mango	2.00	80	160.00
Peach	Fruit	Peach	1.80	90	162.00
Cherry	Fruit	Cherry	3.00	60	180.00
Strawberry	Fruit	Strawberry	4.50	40	180.00
Apple	Fruit	Apple	1.50	100	150.00
Banana	Fruit	Banana	0.80	200	160.00
Orange	Fruit	Orange	1.20	150	180.00
Pineapple	Fruit	Pineapple	3.00	50	150.00
Watermelon	Fruit	Watermelon	5.00	30	150.00
Grape	Fruit	Grape	1.00	120	120.00
Mango	Fruit	Mango	2.00	80	160.00
Peach	Fruit	Peach	1.80	90	162.00
Cherry	Fruit	Cherry	3.00	60	180.00
Strawberry	Fruit	Strawberry	4.50	40	180.00

### CHAPTER III

#### PREPARATION AND PROCESSING OF SPECIMENS

Aggregates were obtained by random sampling and shipped in 70-pound silt-tight bags. In order to obtain a high degree of uniformity, the coarse aggregates were spread on the laboratory floor and room dried for 48 hours, divided into five size fractions (Table 2) by hand screening, and recombined by weight in the appropriate proportions. Fine aggregates were thoroughly mixed by hand in a moist condition and oven dried for about 24 hours at 100°C.

The concrete mixes were designed according to the proposed practice recommended by Committee 613 of The American Concrete Institute (16). Trial mixes were batched on this basis, and adjustments of the mixing water and cement factor were made to obtain the desired workability without altering the recommended water-cement ratio. All mixes had a properly sanded appearance, and no adjustments were necessary in the coarse and fine aggregate proportions. When the proportions necessary for the desired workability had been determined, trial cylinders were cast from a fresh batch of concrete and tested in compression after seven days of moist curing. This was done according to the A.S.T.M. specifications (17). On the basis of the results of the compression tests, adjustments were made in the water-cement ratio when necessary. That is, if the seven-day strengths fell consistently below 60 to 70 percent of the expected 28-day strengths (18), then the water-cement ratio was increased accordingly in the design of the final mix proportions. This was





found to be the case only with the concretes prepared from the Edmonton aggregates. It is of interest to note that this procedure did not seem to be justified; that is, the 28-day strengths which were finally obtained (see Table 7) were generally high. The final mixes were then designed using the A.C.I. recommendations with the water and water-cement ratios altered where necessary. An example of the method of design is shown in Appendix I.

Five strengths of concrete (3000, 3500 , 4000, 4500 , and 5000 p.s.i.) for each aggregate combination were designed and prepared on the foregoing basis, with the exception that only two strengths (3000 and 5000 p.s.i.) were prepared for the Peerless Rock aggregate combination in which the inferior quality fine aggregate (F.M. 1.97) was used. Two strengths were considered sufficient to give an indication of the thermal expansion properties of this low grade concrete. No attempt was made to decrease the water-cement ratio below the A.C.I. recommended value in an effort to obtain the 5000 p.s.i. 28-day compressive strength in this case.

For each strength of concrete, three cylindrical specimens, 3-1/2 inches in diameter by 10 inches were cast for thermal expansion measurements and four standard cylinders, 6 inches in diameter by 12 inches, for the compressive strength determinations. The mix proportions and compressive strengths are tabulated in Table 7.



### Specimen Identification:

The following notations were used to identify the specimens according to the aggregates used and the design strengths:

- E     -   Edmonton aggregate,  
          Precast Concrete Ltd.
- C     -   Calgary aggregate,  
          Precast Concrete Ltd.
- R'    -   Calgary aggregate,  
          Peerless Rock Ltd.,  
          Using the coarse (F.M. 2.97)  
          fine aggregate.
- R     -   Calgary aggregate,  
          Peerless Rock Ltd.,  
          Using the fine (F.M. 1.97)  
          fine aggregate.
- 3     -   3000 p.s.i. 28-day  
          design compressive strength.
- 3.5   -   3500 p.s.i. 28-day  
          design compressive strength.
- 4     -   4000 p.s.i. 28-day  
          design compressive strength.
- 4.5   -   4500 p.s.i. 28-day  
          design compressive strength.
- 5     -   5000 p.s.i. 28-day  
          design compressive strength.

For example, consider R'4.5. The R' denotes that Calgary aggregates from Peerless Rock Ltd., using the fine aggregate of high Fineness Modulus, were employed in the mix. The 4.5 denotes that the concrete was designed to have a 28-day strength of 4500 p.s.i. in compression.





### Mix Proportions and Strengths

The mix proportions and 28-day compressive strengths obtained for the standard \*, moist cured, 6" by 12" control cylinders are given in Table 7. The mix proportions listed are based upon dry weights and were adjusted before mixing to allow for the moisture content and absorption of the aggregates.

The compressive strengths obtained were not all close to the strengths for which the concretes were designed. An adequate range in strengths was the main feature sought and obtained for each aggregate type.

Slump measurements are not recorded. Adjustments in mix proportions were based upon the water-cement ratio and trial cylinders and not slump. Furthermore, the aggregates were relatively dry, with moisture contents below the saturated surface dry condition. When the trial mix did not exhibit the desired workability (2" to 3" apparent slump), the quantity of cement paste was changed so that a known water-cement ratio was maintained.

### Specimen Manufacture

Molds for the 3-1/2 inch by 10 inch test specimens were fabricated to meet A.S.T.M. recommendations by splitting a seamless steel tube lengthwise, and welding a lug on the bottom of each section to provide for bolting to a thick steel base plate. A hose clamp was

\* A.S.T.M. procedure in preparation and testing.



Table 7

## Mix Proportions and Concrete Strengths

Concrete Type	W/C Gal./Bag*	Cement Factor Bags/Cu. Yd.	Mix Proportions for One Cubic Foot - Pounds			Ultimate $\bar{x}$ 28-Day Compressive Strength p.s.i.
			Cement	Coarse Aggregate	Fine Aggregate	
E3	5.04	5.66	18.3	73.5	41.3	3400
E3.5	4.50	6.34	20.5	73.5	39.4	3840
E4	4.07	7.03	22.8	73.5	37.6	4290
E4.5	3.74	7.62	24.7	73.5	36.1	4700
E5	3.40	8.39	27.2	73.5	34.0	4940
C3	5.63	4.98	16.1	71.8	49.4	2940
C3.5	5.12	5.48	17.7	71.8	48.1	3640
C4	4.65	6.13	19.8	71.8	45.8	4120
C4.5	4.27	6.68	21.6	71.8	44.4	4610
C5	3.88	7.35	23.8	71.8	42.5	4950
R'3	5.63	5.06	16.4	65.2	56.0	3090
R'3.5	5.12	5.56	18.1	65.2	54.5	3690
R'4	4.65	6.13	19.8	65.2	53.0	4110
R'4.5	4.27	6.68	21.6	65.2	51.5	4410
R'5	3.88	7.35	23.8	65.2	49.6	4950
R3	5.63	5.51	17.8	75.2	42.1	3150
R5	3.88	7.99	25.9	75.2	35.3	3620

\* 87.5 pounds per bag.

 $\bar{x}$  Average of 4 cylinders.

STANDARD MEASUREMENTS AND CALCULATIONS

No.	Standard Solution			Concentration	Volume	Weight
	1	2	3			
1	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	10.00	1.0000
2	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	0.2000	20.00	2.0000
3	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	30.00	3.0000
4	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	40.00	4.0000
5	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	50.00	5.0000
6	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	60.00	6.0000
7	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	70.00	7.0000
8	0.8000	0.8000	0.8000	0.8000	80.00	8.0000
9	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	90.00	9.0000
10	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	100.00	10.0000

STANDARD MEASUREMENTS AND CALCULATIONS



used to keep the sections tightly together. These moulds were of much the same design as those used previously by L. R. Lauer (19). The time required to attain a moisture content below critical saturation under air drying conditions, and the time required to reach temperature equilibrium during the thermal expansion tests were taken into consideration when the diameter was selected.

All concrete mixes were made by hand in a water-tight, galvanized sheet steel mixing boat. The individual batch sizes were small (1.1 cubic feet), and hand mixing in a smooth pan was chosen in preference to the use of a conventional concrete mixer in order to retain a high degree of uniformity in the mortar-coarse aggregate ratio. That is, mortar losses in a conventional mixer must be provided for by "buttering" the mixer according to A.S.T.M. specifications, and this variable was thought better eliminated. The ingredients were batched by weight and thoroughly mixed in a dry state. The mixing water was added and the batch mixed for 3 minutes, allowed to stand 2 minutes, and remixed vigorously for a 2-minute period. The implements which were used are shown in Photograph 1.

Immediately following the mixing, the three test specimens were moulded. The cylindrical moulds were filled vertically in three layers, and each layer was rodded 25 times with a hemispherically tipped, 5/16" diameter steel rod. The surface of each specimen was lightly troweled, and two 3/32" diameter rods were carefully inserted vertically to a depth of 5", one at the center and one at a radius of 1-3/4" along the diameter containing the seam of the mould. This diameter was chosen as the location which would provide the least





PHOTOGRAPH 1.     Implements Used in Specimen Manufacture





interference in the continuity of the specimen with regard to the gage points. A length of thin flexible tubing was fitted on each metal rod and the rods were lightly waxed so that when the specimen was removed from the mould the rods could be easily extracted, leaving holes for the insertion of the thermoelement. Photograph 1 shows the finished specimen with flexible tubes still intact and the insertion rods (parts D and E).

The specimens were allowed to stand for about 1/2 hour at which time most of the bleeding had occurred and a cap of warm paraffin wax was poured on the top of each specimen to prevent undue evaporation. The specimens remained in the molds for 24 hours before removal.

#### Surface Treatment and Curing of Specimens

Upon the removal of the specimens from the molds, they were stored in a fog room maintained at  $70^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$  and between 95 and 100 percent relative humidity, until they were 7 days old.

Preliminary experiments (see Appendix III) indicated the desirability of filling the surface voids along the "SR-4" strain gage lines to provide a continuous bonding surface. Suitable gage lines contained in two axial planes mutually at right angles were selected on the surface of each specimen. The specimens were scraped free of surface deposits along these lines, thoroughly rinsed with water, and surface dried to a damp condition. A 1:1 cement-sand mortar of putty-like consistency was worked into the surface voids. It was always possible to select the location of the gage lines such that no void larger than about 1/16 inch in diameter needed to be filled, and there were



generally not more than two or rarely three such surface voids on an individual 6" gage line. The mortar was made with the same cement as had been used for the specimen and with sand passing a No. 50 sieve.

All specimens were subsequently returned to the fog-room until they were a total of 28 days old.

Following the fog-room curing, all specimens were placed on racks in a "constant" temperature and humidity room for 41 days of accelerated air drying, except that types R3 and R5 were dried for 80 and 73 days respectively. The temperature was about 78°F and the relative humidity was 34  $\pm$  10 percent. The apparatus was not capable of producing entirely constant conditions. The drying conditions are shown in Figure 2.





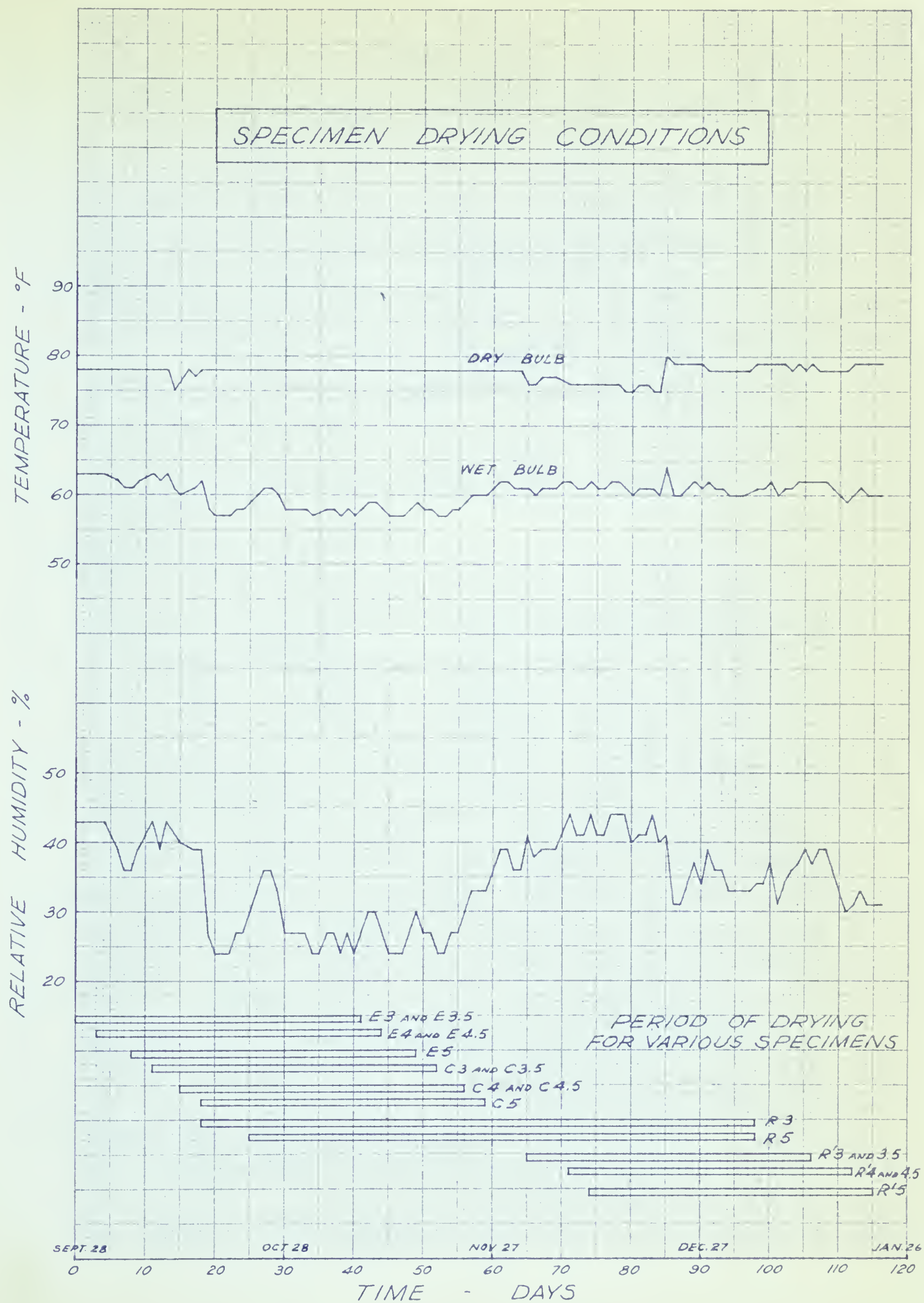


FIGURE 2



## CHAPTER IV

### INSTRUMENTATION AND TEST PROCEDURES

In general, length measurements were obtained for each specimen at several equilibrium temperatures between  $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $+100^{\circ}\text{F}$  by means of "SR-4" electrical resistance strain gages and a demountable mechanical ("Demec") strain gage. The apparatus used as the cooling and heating mechanism was a converted refrigeration unit. Specimen temperatures were read directly from and recorded by a "Brown Elektronik" potentiometer and recorder of  $-50^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+100^{\circ}\text{F}$  range.

#### Temperature Control Cabinet

Photograph 2 is a general view of the temperature control cabinet and Photograph 3 shows the cabinet in more detail.

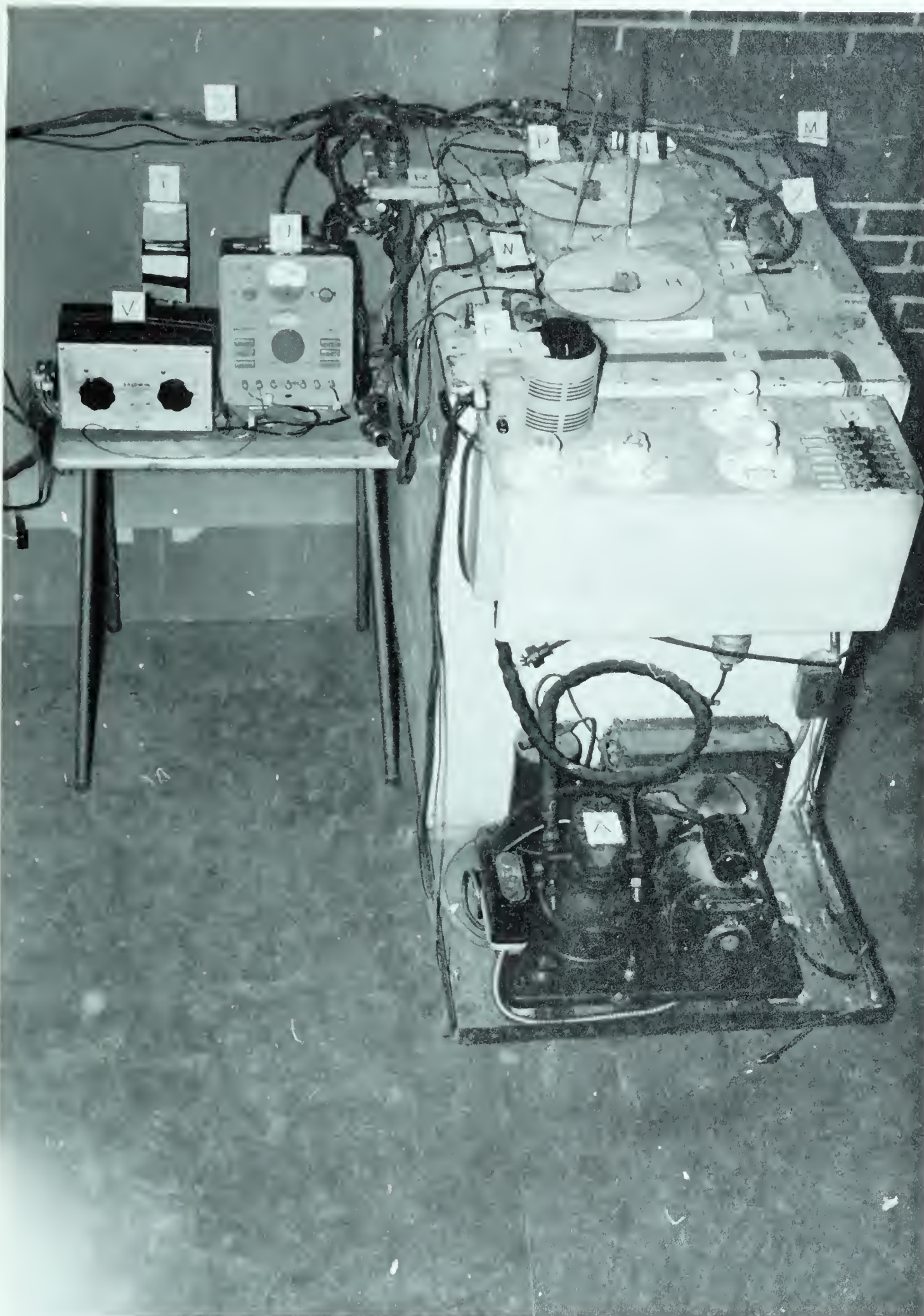
The interior elements of the cabinet are shown in Photograph 4. The heating unit, Part 1, was fabricated with two separate elements such that the heat output could be varied by switching one element, two in series, or two in parallel. The fan, Part 2, was introduced to provide positive circulation within the cabinet. An expanded steel mesh grid was mounted on the supports, Part 3, to form a base for the specimens (see Photograph 6).

The make up and control of the cabinet can be best understood by referring to the notation of parts on Photograph 2 and particularly Photograph 3 with reference to the following descriptions:

- A - Refrigeration mechanism consisting of a motor, compressor, and heat exchanger.



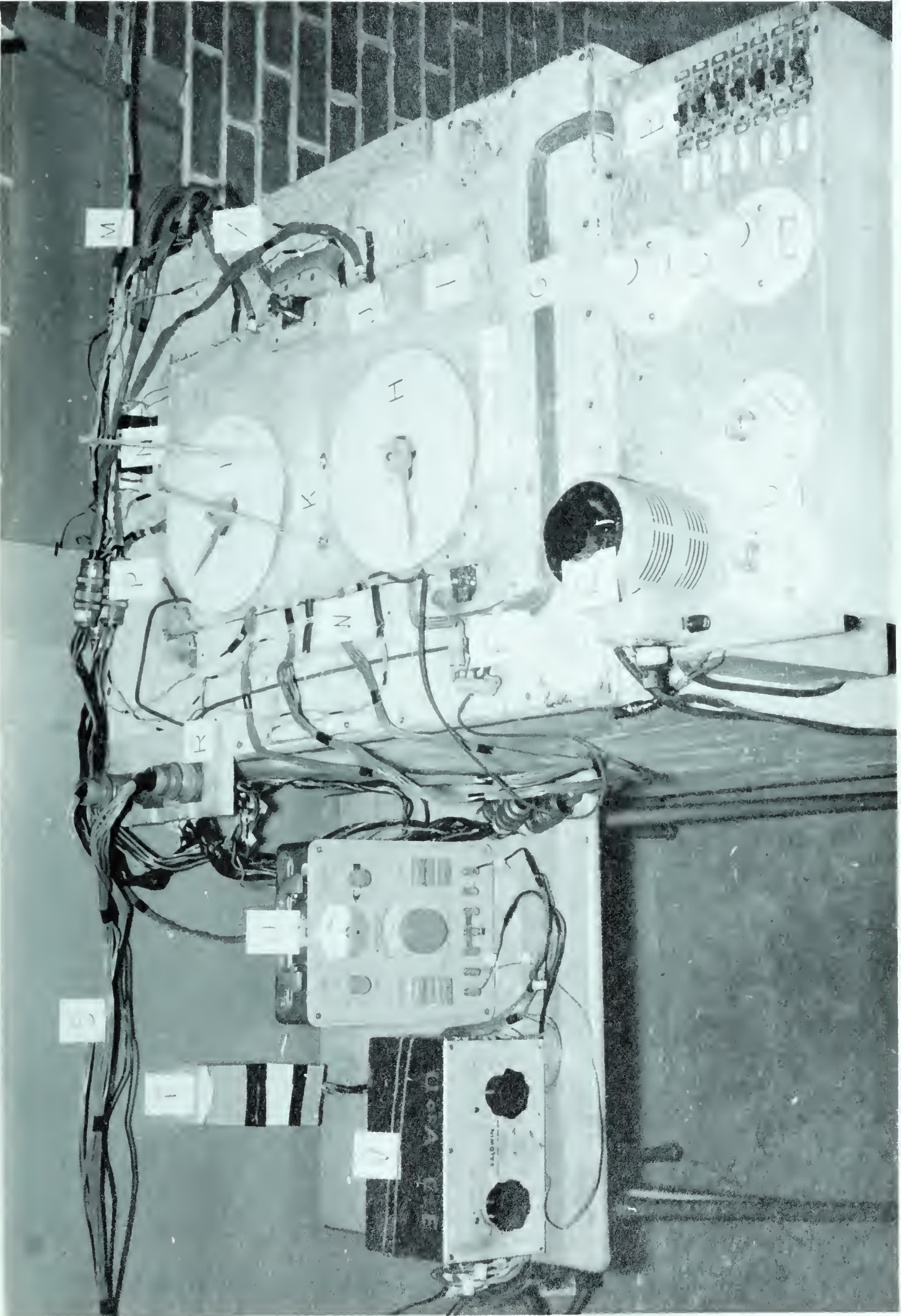




PHOTOGRAPH 2.      Temperature Control Cabinet - General View







PHOTOGRAPH 3. Temperature Control Cabinet - Detail View







PHOTOGRAPH 4. Interior of Temperature Control Cabinet



- B - Switch bank in control of:
  - 1. Refrigeration mechanism .
  - 2. Interior heating elements.
  - 3. On - Off indicator lights.
- C - Indicator lights which could be switched on with, or in place of the refrigeration unit and the heating element.
- D - Circuit fuses, one for the hot circuit and one for the cold circuit.
- E - "Variac Powerstat" for fine control of the heat output of the heating unit.
- F - Capacitors to prevent arcing of the thermostat contacts.
- G - Lead wires to thermostats and heater.
- H - Hot thermostat and fabricated dial.
- I - Fibreglass insulation over plywood lid.
- J - Flap in insulation under which a narrow double pane window was fitted in the lid of the box. A total immersion thermometer was suspended about 4" below the window.
- K - Partial immersion thermometers.
- L - Cold thermostat and fabricated dial.
- M - Thermocouple leads to the Brown Potentiometer.
- N - Dry cells for the operation of a small non-heat producing light within the box to facilitate reading the total immersion thermometer.

The remaining parts are described later in connection with the final assembly and "SR-4" instrumentation.

The schematic circuit diagram for the unit is shown in Figure 3.



1	General Introduction	1
2	1. The Problem	2
3	2. The Object of the Study	3
4	3. The Method	4
5	4. The Results	5
6	5. The Conclusion	6
7	6. The Appendix	7
8	7. The Bibliography	8
9	8. The Index	9
10	9. The Glossary	10
11	10. The List of Figures	11
12	11. The List of Tables	12
13	12. The List of Abbreviations	13
14	13. The List of Symbols	14
15	14. The List of Units	15
16	15. The List of References	16
17	16. The List of Figures	17
18	17. The List of Tables	18
19	18. The List of Abbreviations	19
20	19. The List of Symbols	20
21	20. The List of Units	21
22	21. The List of References	22
23	22. The List of Figures	23
24	23. The List of Tables	24
25	24. The List of Abbreviations	25
26	25. The List of Symbols	26
27	26. The List of Units	27
28	27. The List of References	28
29	28. The List of Figures	29
30	29. The List of Tables	30
31	30. The List of Abbreviations	31
32	31. The List of Symbols	32
33	32. The List of Units	33
34	33. The List of References	34
35	34. The List of Figures	35
36	35. The List of Tables	36
37	36. The List of Abbreviations	37
38	37. The List of Symbols	38
39	38. The List of Units	39
40	39. The List of References	40
41	40. The List of Figures	41
42	41. The List of Tables	42
43	42. The List of Abbreviations	43
44	43. The List of Symbols	44
45	44. The List of Units	45
46	45. The List of References	46
47	46. The List of Figures	47
48	47. The List of Tables	48
49	48. The List of Abbreviations	49
50	49. The List of Symbols	50
51	50. The List of Units	51
52	51. The List of References	52
53	52. The List of Figures	53
54	53. The List of Tables	54
55	54. The List of Abbreviations	55
56	55. The List of Symbols	56
57	56. The List of Units	57
58	57. The List of References	58
59	58. The List of Figures	59
60	59. The List of Tables	60
61	60. The List of Abbreviations	61
62	61. The List of Symbols	62
63	62. The List of Units	63
64	63. The List of References	64
65	64. The List of Figures	65
66	65. The List of Tables	66
67	66. The List of Abbreviations	67
68	67. The List of Symbols	68
69	68. The List of Units	69
70	69. The List of References	70
71	70. The List of Figures	71
72	71. The List of Tables	72
73	72. The List of Abbreviations	73
74	73. The List of Symbols	74
75	74. The List of Units	75
76	75. The List of References	76
77	76. The List of Figures	77
78	77. The List of Tables	78
79	78. The List of Abbreviations	79
80	79. The List of Symbols	80
81	80. The List of Units	81
82	81. The List of References	82
83	82. The List of Figures	83
84	83. The List of Tables	84
85	84. The List of Abbreviations	85
86	85. The List of Symbols	86
87	86. The List of Units	87
88	87. The List of References	88
89	88. The List of Figures	89
90	89. The List of Tables	90
91	90. The List of Abbreviations	91
92	91. The List of Symbols	92
93	92. The List of Units	93
94	93. The List of References	94
95	94. The List of Figures	95
96	95. The List of Tables	96
97	96. The List of Abbreviations	97
98	97. The List of Symbols	98
99	98. The List of Units	99
100	99. The List of References	100



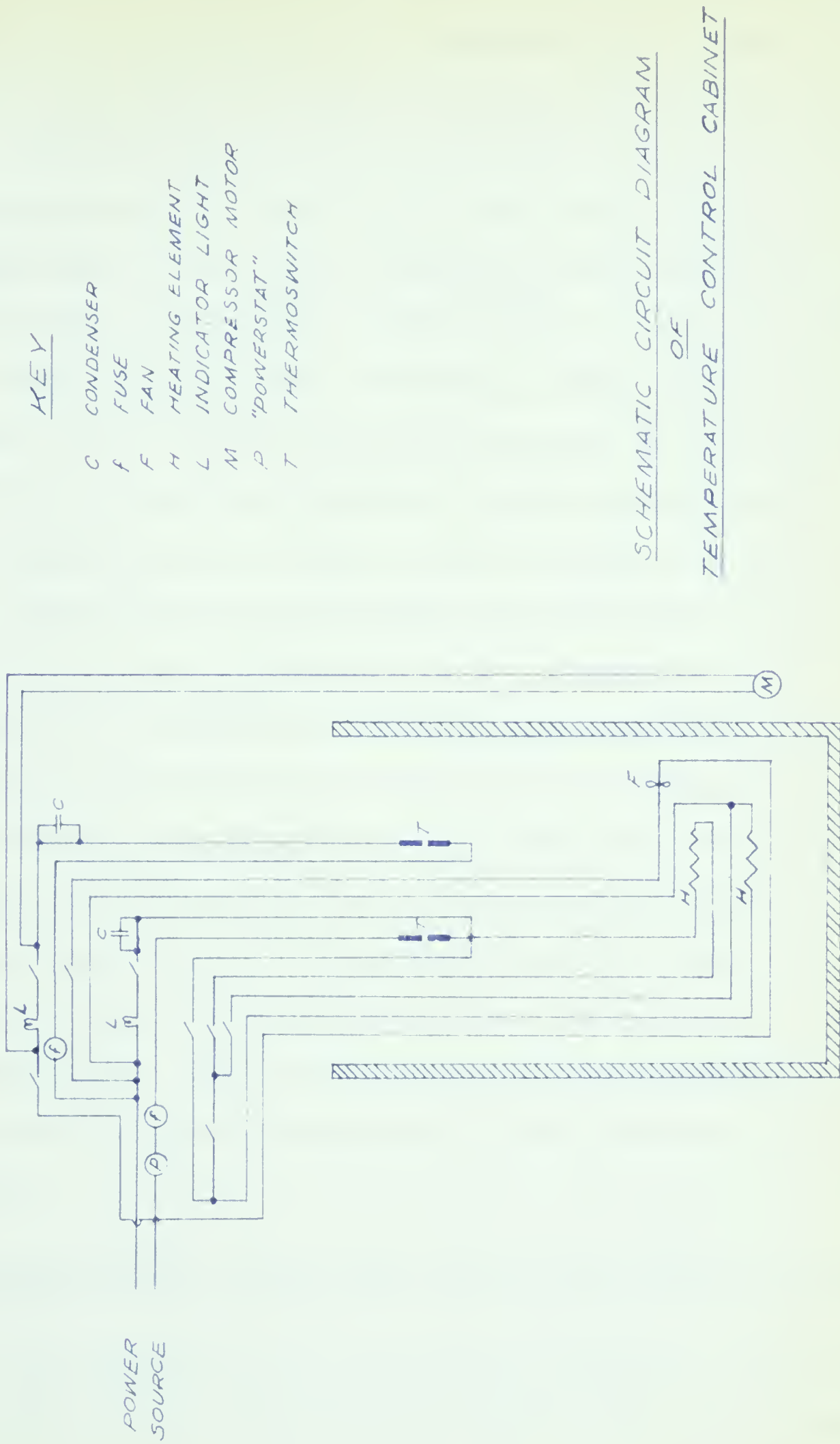


FIGURE 3



The operation of the temperature control apparatus was simple. If it was desired to increase the temperature, for example, the refrigeration unit was switched out and the heating elements switched in. When the desired temperature was reached, the cold thermostat was adjusted to cut in by observing the cold indicator light, the heating element switched out, and the refrigeration unit switched in. Several hours were usually required for the specimens to reach approximate equilibrium with the cabinet temperature. Unfortunately, the thermostatic controls were not sufficiently sensitive to temperature change, and fine control of the temperature to give constant conditions over an extended period could only be achieved manually. During this stage the refrigeration unit was allowed to run continuously and small quantities of heat were introduced with the assistance of the "Variac Powerstat". An alternative method which was often used, involved having both the heating and refrigeration units switched out and manually operating the switch for the refrigeration unit to maintain temperature conditions. In all instances, a small rise or drop in the cabinet temperature ( $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) could be observed on either the thermometers or the recording potentiometer or both, and the necessary adjustments made. About one hour of such constant temperature conditions was required for the specimens to reach equilibrium with the cabinet.

#### Attachment of "SR-4" Strain Gages, "Demec" Gage Points, and Insulation

The preparation of the specimens for testing was initiated six days prior to the scheduled thermal expansion test. The preparation





operations were performed, as much as possible, in the constant humidity room to avoid undue interruption of the drying process. The procedures which were followed were based upon experience gained during preliminary tests (see Appendix III).

Specimens were ground with a powered belt sander along the gage lines mentioned in Chapter III until all loose surface material was removed and the parent concrete cleanly exposed. The surface of each specimen was blown clean with the aid of a high pressure air jet and washed thoroughly with acetone. A mixture of "C.I.L. Household Cement" thinned in acetone was rubbed into the surface to fill any small surface pores. This was allowed to dry for 24 hours and the "Type A-9 SR-4" strain gages were cemented to the surface using a generous quantity of "C.I.L. Household Cement". The gage was held in place by means of a strip of sponge rubber on a wood backing until the cement became tacky (1 or 2 minutes). This procedure is in compliance with the strain gage manufacturer's recommendations and similar to procedures suggested by several authorities (20, 21, 22, 23).

The "Demec" gage points were mounted 24 hours after the "SR-4" strain gages. The gage points consisted of shallow, cylindrical, metal discs with a No. 60 drill hole in the center and passing part way through the disc. These were provided by the manufacturer along with the gage and are described in detail by Base (24, 25), together with the method of attaching. The gage "discs" were mounted by means of sealing wax and a hot soldering iron. The correct gage distance was obtained by heating one of the discs, after it was mounted, and slipping it along the surface of the concrete to fit the setting-out



gage bar. The discs were always checked for proper bond.

The surfaces and edges of the "SR-4" strain gages were next given a thorough coat of liquid neoprene which was allowed to set for 24 hours. The specimens were wrapped with two layers of commercially available felt cloth to provide a layer of felt insulation about 1/8" thick. This insulation was provided to serve two functions; namely, to produce a damping effect on the influence of temperature fluctuations within the cabinet upon the specimens, and to prevent undue temperature change of the specimens when removed for "Demec" gage readings. Holes were cut in the insulation to expose the "Demec" gage discs. The "SR-4" gage lead wires were brought through slits in the felt.

The "SR-4" strain gage lead wires were soldered to 16 gage solid copper wire leads having "Flamenol" insulation. The connection was protected by means of a strip of plastic electrician's tape. The lead wires were firmly attached to the specimen with 3" diameter hose clamps to prevent accidental damage to the strain gages. The free ends of the lead wires were soldered to a tin-plated, eight point, female "Cannon" connector.

The steel specimens were prepared in much the same manner as were the concrete specimens, except that the "Demec" gage points were drilled into the sample, and a support was provided such that the specimens could be stood on end.

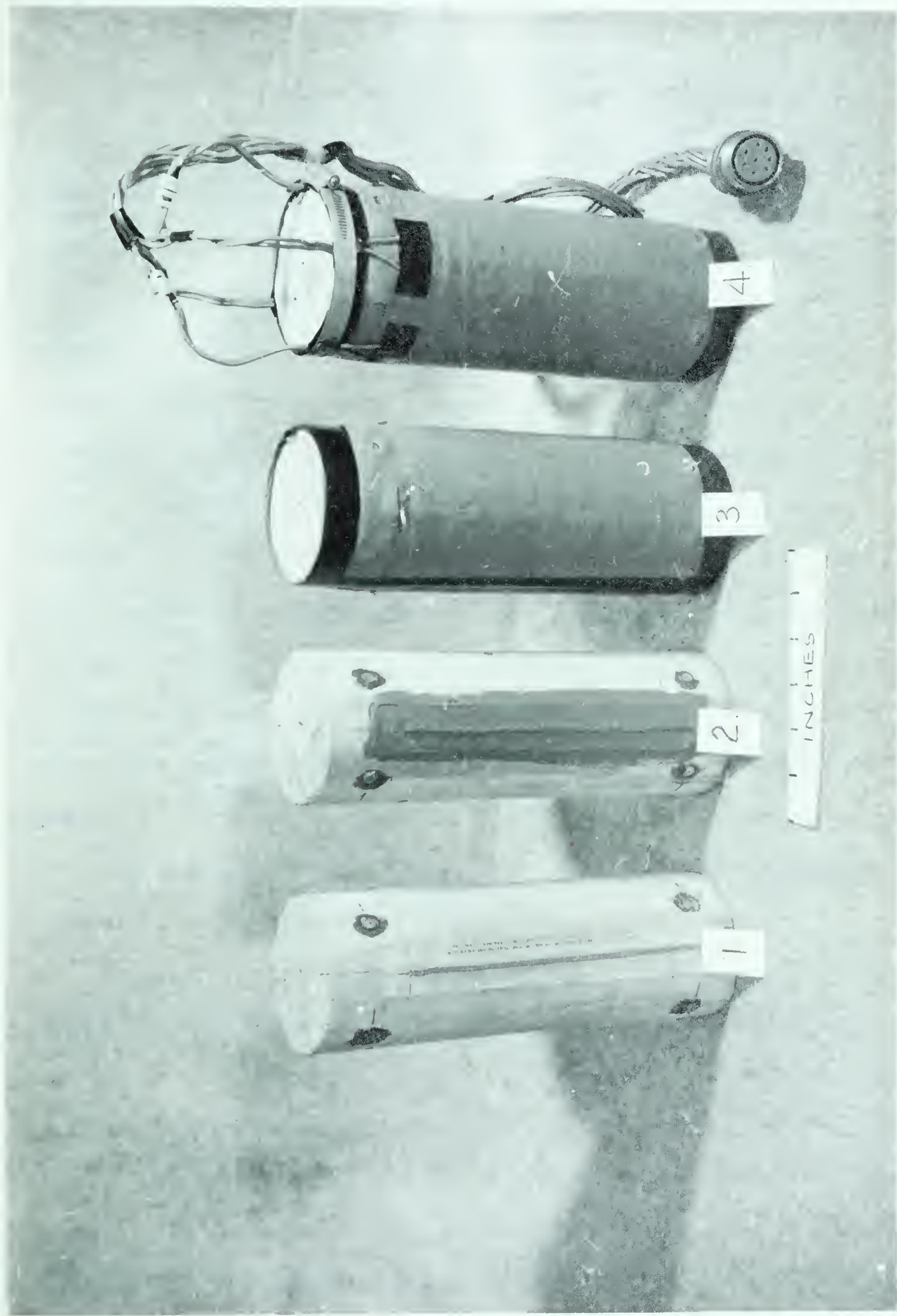
Specimens in the various stages of preparation are shown in Photograph 5.







PHOTOGRAPH 5. Specimens in Various Stages of Preparation





### Circuit and Function of "SR-4" Strain Gages

The use of "SR-4" electrical resistance strain gages in the measurement of unit length changes due to temperature is somewhat more involved than the usual application in which strains due to applied force are measured. In the usual application a "dummy" gage is mounted on a sample of the same material as that which is being loaded, in order to compensate for length changes in the loaded specimen due to temperature changes, as well as to compensate for changes in the resistance of the "active" gage due to temperature alone. When the active gage is utilized to measure unit length changes in a body which are due to temperature changes alone, then the function of the dummy gage must be to compensate only for changes in resistance of the wire in the active gage itself, due to temperature change. This form of compensation could be achieved by the use of a dummy gage mounted upon a material of zero thermal coefficient and subjected to the same temperature conditions as the active gage. For the same reason the lead wires to both the active and dummy gages would need to be at a common temperature.

No material with a zero thermal coefficient between  $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $+100^{\circ}\text{F}$  is known to the author. Another solution to the problem is evident in the use of a material of known thermal coefficient. The active gage then registers only the difference in unit length change due to temperature change for the materials to which the active and dummy gages are attached. If the length-temperature relationship of the material to which the dummy gage is attached is known accurately, then it is possible to obtain the length-temperature relationship for







the material to which the active gage is attached by simple algebraic summation. It was this method which was used in the tests.

An aluminum specimen (Sample GY) of known thermal expansion characteristics was obtained from the United States National Bureau of Standards at Washington. This sample was used as the dummy throughout the tests. Thermal expansion data as determined by the Bureau for this sample follow:

Temperature °F	Linear Thermal Expansion %
-50.0	-0.141
-20.0	-0.107
+10.0	-0.072
+40.0	-0.036
+70.0	0.000
+100.0	+0.037
+130.0	+0.075

The sample was 8 inches long and 1/2 by 5/16 inch in cross section.

As described previously, four six inch "SR-4" strain gages were mounted on each specimen. In order to provide for individual compensation and maintain a consistent measurement system for each active gage, four dummy gages were fixed to the aluminum bar. The bar was insulated and mounted on a support so that it could be stood on end. The circuit was arranged such that the four active gages for each specimen were compensated by four dummy gages and by means of a



switch box and "Cannon" connectors six specimens could be tested. The circuit diagram for the six specimen system is shown schematically in Figure 4.

In order to measure any drift in instrument zero for the transistor-type strain indicator, so that appropriate correlations could be made, four "SR-4" strain gages were mounted on a steel bar. The bar was insulated with "Vermiculite" to prevent the adverse effects of local temperature change on the gages. Each set of two opposite gages were connected to the indicator through the switch box such that one was active and the other dummy. A reading could then be obtained, the active and dummy leads reversed at the indicator and a second reading obtained. The mean of the two readings thus obtained would give an instrument zero reference at the start of each test run and periodic checks could be made to determine any drift in the instrument.

#### Assembly for Test

Six specimens representing two separate concrete types together with the aluminum comparator were arranged within the temperature control cabinet as shown in Photograph 6. Iron-constantan thermocouples having a thin neoprene coating were inserted into the holes provided in each specimen. Two thermocouples were installed under the insulation of the aluminum comparator and two more were arranged to read cabinet air temperature. The copper wire leads to each specimen and the aluminum comparator were adjusted to have the same lengths. The female connector attached to the leads from each







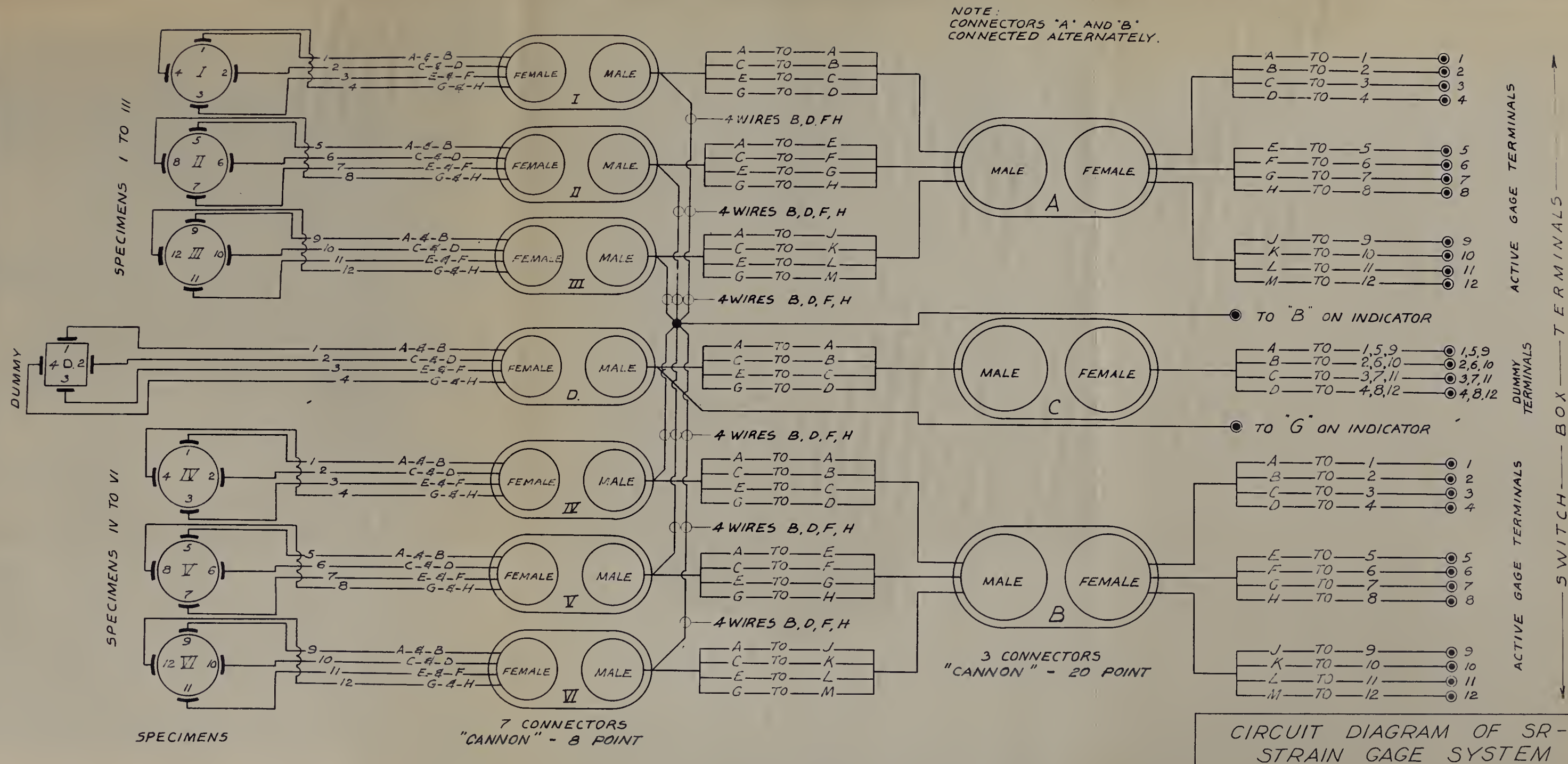
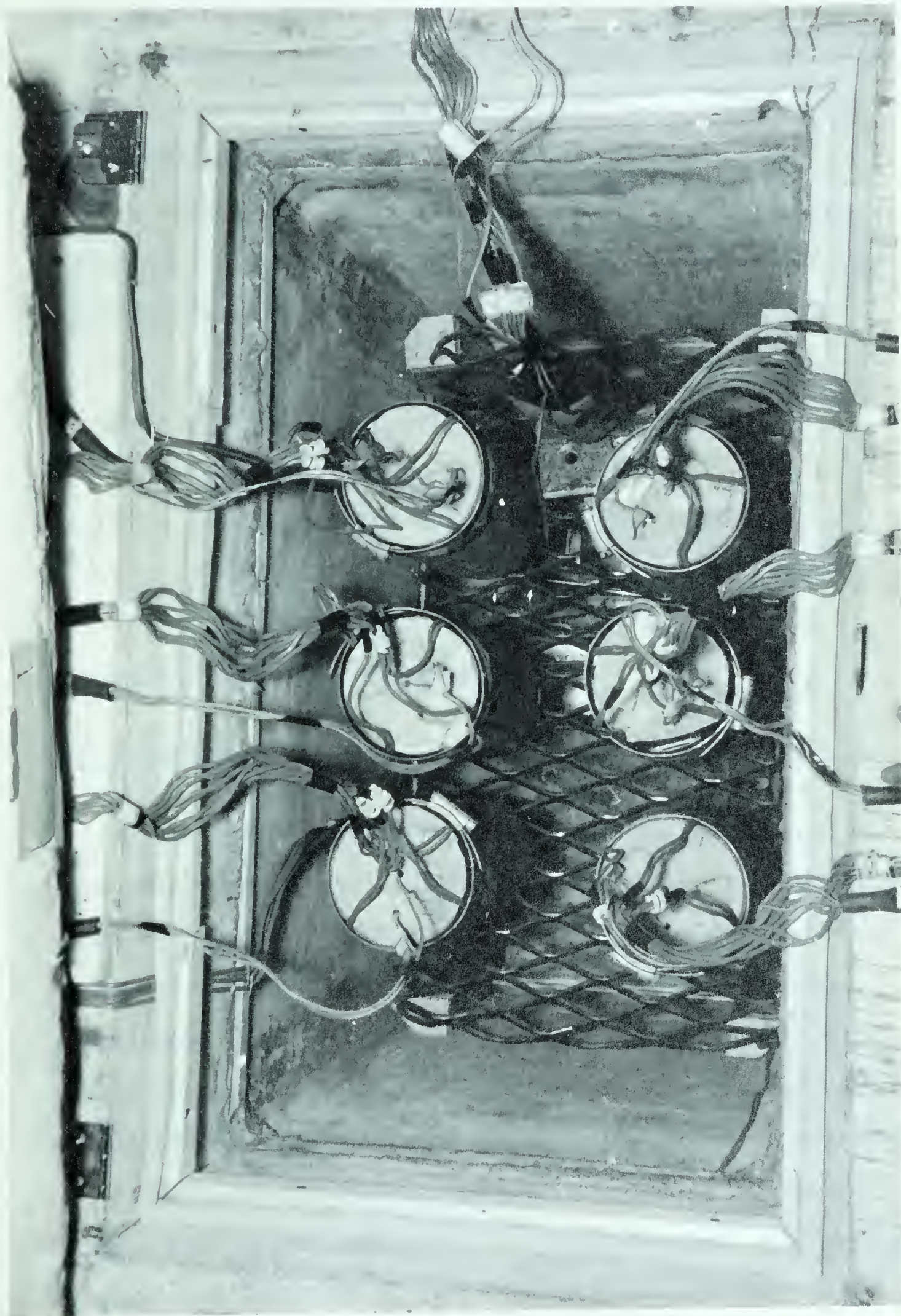


FIGURE 4







PHOTOGRAPH 6. Specimens Rigged for Testing





specimen was brought into contact with the appropriate male connector at the exterior of the cabinet and the lid was closed. The appropriate connection was made from the specimens to the "SR-4 Strain Indicator" through connector A or B (see Figure 4).

The apparatus in ready to operate assembly has been shown in Photograph 3. The parts dealing with the final assembly and "SR-4" instrumentation are as follows:

- P - Eight Point "Cannon" connectors.
- R - Twenty Point "Cannon" connectors.
- S - Lead wires to switch box.
- T - Instrument zero drift measuring gages in housing.
- U - "Baldwin SR-4 Strain Indicator, Type N".
- V - "Baldwin 20 gage Switch Unit".
- W and X - Lead wires from Specimens.

### Test Procedure

On the evening of the 41st day of air drying (except for types R3 and R5) six specimens and the aluminum comparator were assembled in the temperature control cabinet, and the refrigeration unit was set to run continuously. The circulation fan and the recording potentiometer were put into operation. The cabinet reached its minimum temperature about  $-37^{\circ}\text{F}$  in about 14 hours. The specimens had reached thermal equilibrium with the cabinet at least one hour earlier.

After an initial check on instrument zero, the first set of readings were taken. The "SR-4" strain gage readings (four for each specimen) were taken for the first set of three specimens, and



temperatures were read on the "Brown Recorder" almost simultaneously ( $\pm 2$  minutes). The smallest division on the "SR-4" strain indicator was 10 micro-inches per inch and readings were estimated to the micro-inch per inch. The smallest division on the "Brown Recorder" temperature scale was  $0.5^{\circ}\text{F}$  and temperatures were estimated to  $0.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Immediately after the readings had been taken for the first three specimens, the 20 point connection was changed so that the readings for the next three specimens could be taken. After all of the readings were completed, instrument zero was again checked.

The next step involved taking the "Demec" gage readings (four for each specimen). Temperature readings were taken for each specimen prior to its removal from the cabinet. The specimen was lifted out of the cabinet, the lid of the cabinet closed, and the specimen set horizontally on a rest at the edge of the top of the cabinet. Readings for the four gage points were taken in fairly rapid succession by rotating the specimen from one gage point to the next and always reading the Demec gage in a horizontal position. About two minutes were usually required to read each specimen. The smallest division on the dial indicator represented a little less than five micro-inches per inch and readings were estimated to the micro-inch per inch. Each specimen was returned to the cabinet immediately after reading and the next specimen removed. The procedure was repeated until readings for all specimens had been obtained.

In some of the tests an initial set of readings, both "SR-4" and "Demec", were taken at room temperature prior to the readings just described in order to obtain a measure of the "permanent set" (8, 12).







A similar procedure was followed to obtain readings at intervals of 25°F to 30°F up to 97°F. In all cases temperature equilibrium between the specimens and cabinet air had been obtained and held for about 30 minutes prior to reading. Equilibrium was considered to exist when the cabinet and specimens were within 0.2°F of each other.

About six hours were required to change from equilibrium conditions at one temperature to another. Two readings were usually taken each day for three days to complete a given test. This procedure was sufficient to describe a "slow" test (8).

The procedure described was followed for all test runs, the only exception being the first test which was on concrete types E3 and E3.5. For these specimens it was necessary to obtain the "SR-4" strain gage readings and "Demec" gage readings separately and during separate test runs. The reason for this procedure was that an adequate system of assembling the specimens within the cabinet had not been devised. If the "SR-4" strain gage lead wires were to be kept attached to the specimens, all of the specimens had to be removed before taking any one set of "Demec" gage readings. The specimens were not adequately insulated for such procedure.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report then goes on to discuss the results of the work and the progress made. It concludes with a summary of the work done and a statement of the conclusions reached.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections. The first section is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in the field. The second section is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in the laboratory.

The third part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the results of the work and the progress made. It is divided into two main sections. The first section is devoted to a discussion of the results of the work in the field. The second section is devoted to a discussion of the results of the work in the laboratory.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a summary of the work done and a statement of the conclusions reached. It is divided into two main sections. The first section is devoted to a summary of the work done in the field. The second section is devoted to a summary of the work done in the laboratory.

## CHAPTER V

### TEST RESULTS

The results of the thermal expansion tests are shown in Tables 8 to 25. In view of the large volume of the original test data and the number of calculations necessary to reduce the original data to obtain the final information desired, only the reduced data have been included here.

The data presented for each specimen have been reduced from the mean of four readings (only two readings for R3, R5, and the No. 8 steel bars) on individual "SR-4" strain gages or "Demec" gage points and two thermocouple readings. The temperatures have been corrected according to the calibration chart presented in Appendix III and the unit length change reductions have been made with reference to a datum at 70°F.

Sample calculations describing the process of reducing the data are given in Appendix I. The original data and reductions are on file with the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Alberta.

Figures 5 to 21 accompanying the reduced data, show the thermal expansion characteristics of each concrete type as indicated by the mean of the readings for the three specimens. The reduced readings for each specimen were originally plotted separately but it was found that the points for the three curves representing each concrete type were generally so close together that separate curves could not be drawn with any degree of clarity. Furthermore, the main purpose of testing three specimens of a kind was to obtain a good average for







each concrete type.

The "best fit" curve for each concrete type was obtained by eye. Much more personal error was involved in obtaining the "Demec" strain gage readings than in obtaining the "SR-4" strain gage readings. Furthermore, the primary purpose of the "Demec" strain gage readings was to provide a continuous check on the "SR-4" strain gage readings. These factors were considered in selecting the "best fit" curves by placing more emphasis on the points representing the "SR-4" strain gage readings.

Similar reasoning was used in obtaining the thermal expansion characteristics shown in Figure 22 for the No. 8 concrete reinforcing bar.

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Table 8 REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	SL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> †	TEMP.* °F	SL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> †	TEMP.* °F	SL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> †	TEMP.* °F	SL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> †
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-22.8	-513	-22.6	-549	-22.7	-512	-22.7	-525
5	+ 7.7	-364	+ 9.0	-397	+ 9.4	-374	- 8.7	-378
20	+32.3	-201	+34.4	-223	+35.4	-216	+34.0	-213
25	+67.2	+ 24	+69.5	+ 24	+70.0	+ 20	+68.9	+ 23
30	+96.1	+200	+96.2	+208	+96.5	+201	+96.3	+203
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-33.8	-551	-33.7	-549	-33.8	-542	-33.8	-547
20	-21.9	-501	-21.9	-508	-21.9	-490	-21.9	-450
33	+ 4.0	-377	+ 4.0	-369	+ 4.1	-349	+ 4.0	-365
37	+34.4	-221	+35.1	-219	+36.3	-194	+35.3	-211
43	+73.9	+ 25	+72.4	+ 15	+73.9	+ 23	+73.4	+ 21
63	+96.5	+165	+96.5	+181	+96.5	+187	+96.5	+178

+ Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

† Datum at 70 °F.

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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE E3

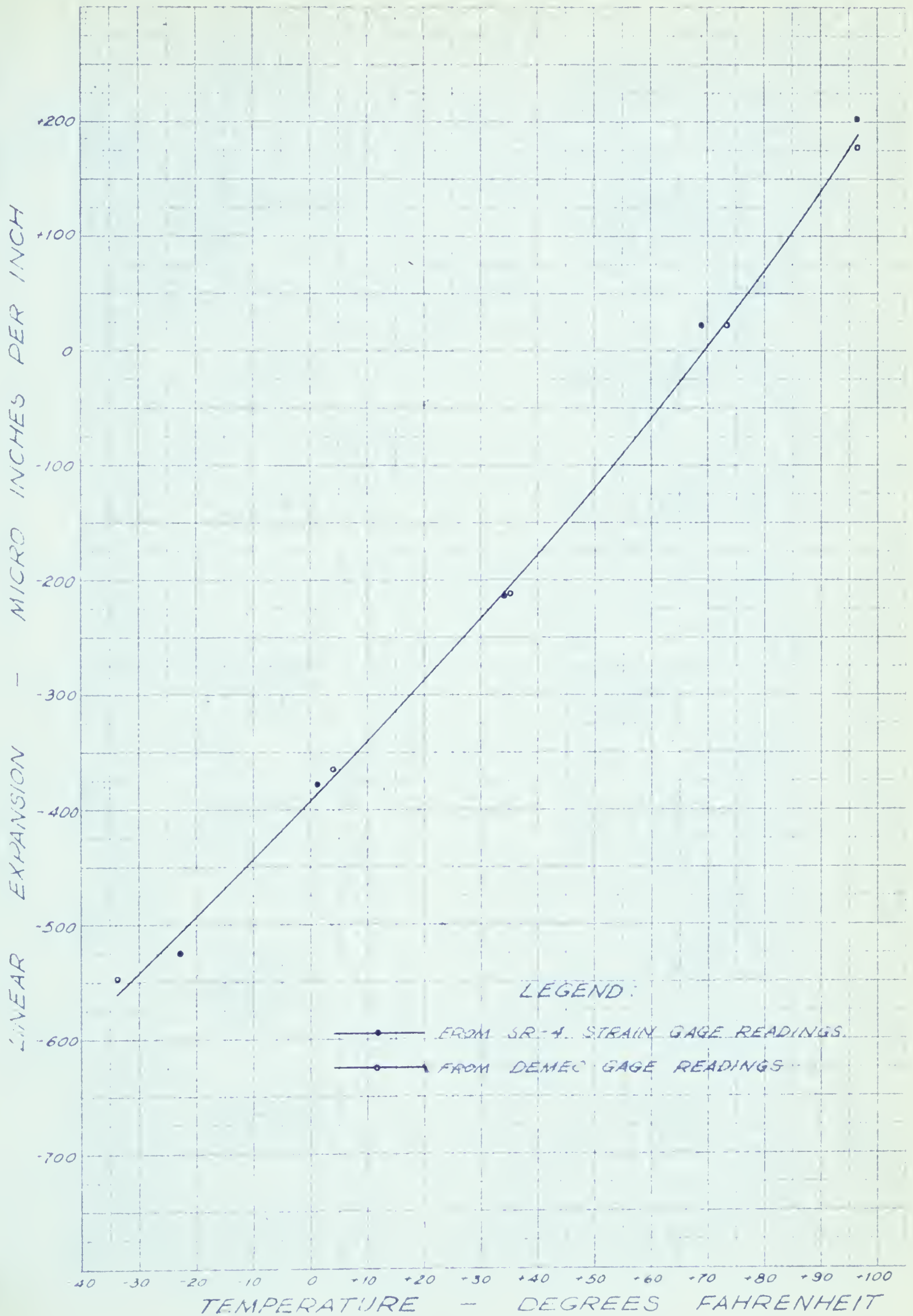


FIGURE 5



Table 9 REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

TIME+ HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-21.8	-504	-21.5	-519	-21.3	-515	-21.5	-513
5	+ 8.7	-371	+ 9.2	-370	+ 9.7	-371	+ 9.2	-371
20	+33.7	-214	+34.7	-207	+35.6	-207	+34.7	-209
25	+69.7	- 30	+71.8	+ 38	+73.0	+ 39	+71.5	+ 16
30	+96.4	+196	+96.8	+203	+96.9	+204	+96.7	+201
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-33.7	-550	-33.7	-562	-33.5	-553	-33.6	-555
20	-21.3	-506	-21.3	-496	-21.3	-498	-21.3	-500
33	+ 4.0	-367	+ 4.0	-364	+ 4.4	-362	+ 4.1	-364
37	+34.6	-208	+34.8	-207	+35.5	-201	+35.0	-205
43	+73.9	+ 23	+73.9	+ 23	+73.9	+ 23	+73.9	+ 23
63	+96.3	+186	+96.6	+183	+96.7	+193	+96.5	+187

+ Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

‡ Datum at 70 °F.

項目	内容	担当者	備考
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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE E 3.5

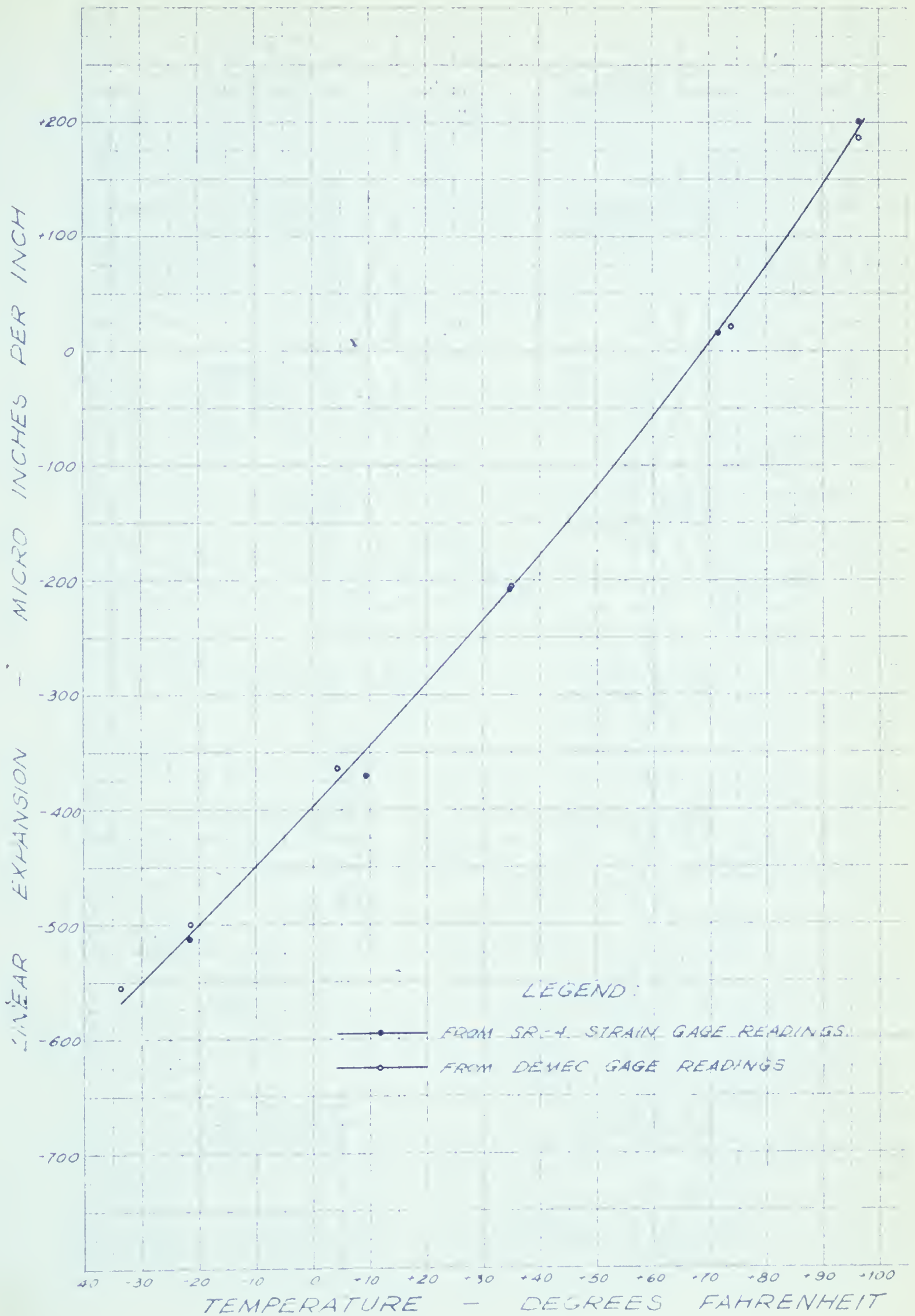


FIGURE 6



Table 10

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE E4

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-36.7	-593	-36.7	-616	-36.7	-616	-36.7	-608
5	+ 0.1	-411	- 1.0	-427	- 1.0	-428	- 0.6	-422
17	+17.2	-333	+17.2	-332	+16.9	-329	+17.1	-331
23	+53.1	-117	+53.2	-121	+52.7	-111	+53.0	-116
44	+72.2	+ 15	+72.2	+ 16	+72.2	+ 15	+72.2	+ 15
51	+97.6	+216	+97.6	+223	+97.6	+212	+97.6	+217
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-34.3	-589	-34.3	-562	-34.4	-536	-34.3	-562
5	+ 0.3	-391	- 0.7	-399	- 0.7	-413	- 0.4	-401
17	+18.3	-307	+18.0	-306	+17.7	-316	+18.0	-310
23	+53.2	-105	+53.2	- 99	+52.7	-104	+53.0	-103
44	+72.2	+ 14	+72.2	+ 13	+72.2	+ 14	+72.2	+ 14
51	+97.9	+186	+97.9	+201	+97.9	+203	+97.9	+197

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

± Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE E 4

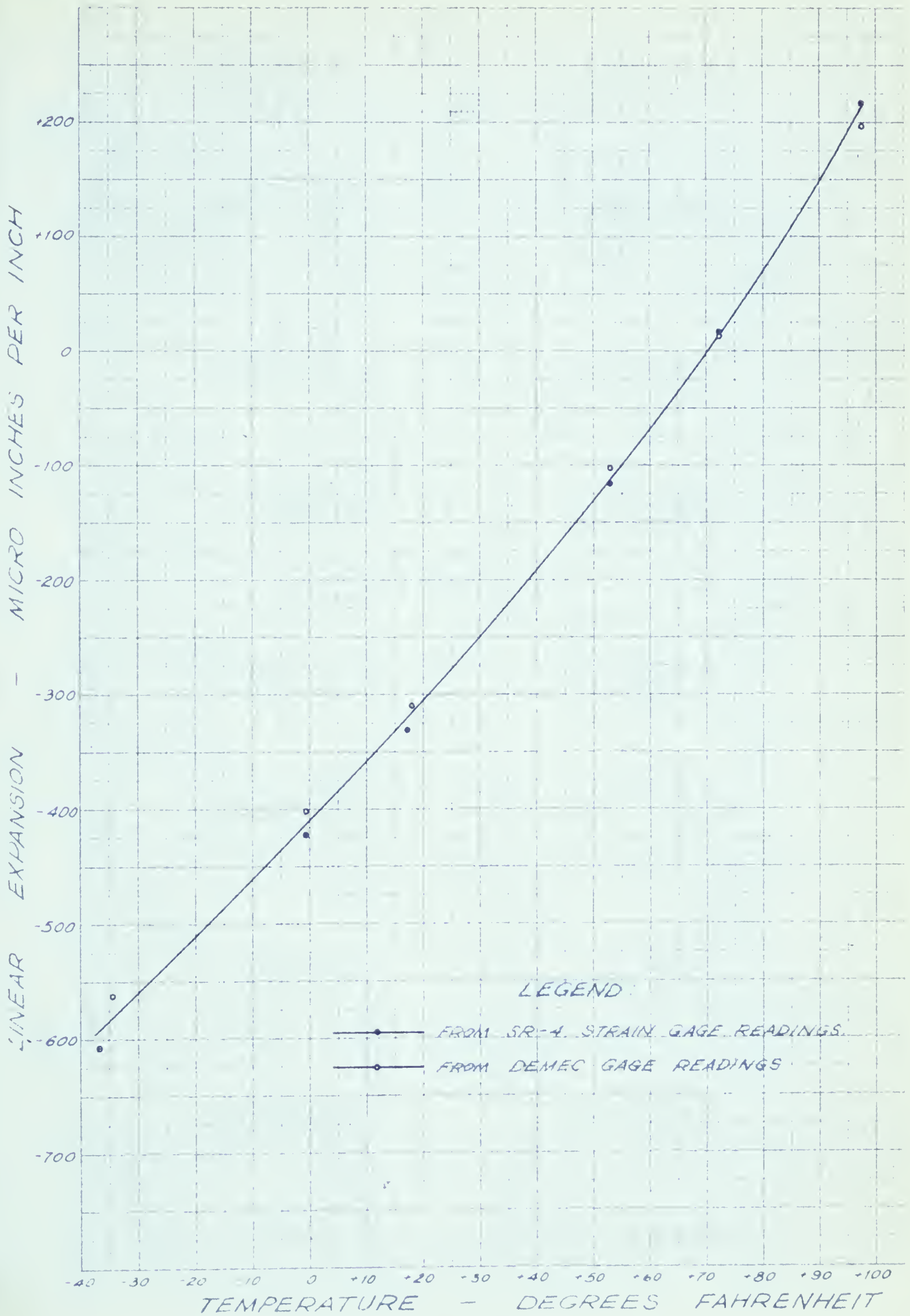


FIGURE 7



Table 11

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE E4.5

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.7	- 587	- 36.7	- 591	- 36.7	- 591	- 36.7	- 590
5	+ 0.3	- 428	- 0.1	- 427	- 2.6	- 421	- 0.8	- 425
17	+ 19.3	- 345	+ 19.0	- 342	+ 17.0	- 335	+ 18.4	- 340
23	+ 53.5	- 114	+ 53.2	- 112	+ 52.5	- 116	+ 53.1	- 114
44	+ 72.2	+ 16	+ 72.2	+ 16	+ 72.2	+ 16	+ 72.2	+ 16
51	+ 97.7	+ 220	+ 97.8	+ 216	+ 97.8	+ 220	+ 97.8	+ 219
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 34.1	- 572	- 34.3	- 572	- 34.3	- 578	- 34.2	- 574
5	+ 0.3	- 402	- 0.1	- 407	- 2.6	- 419	- 0.8	- 409
17	+ 19.2	- 305	+ 19.1	- 312	+ 17.2	- 319	+ 18.5	- 312
23	+ 53.1	- 103	+ 53.1	- 105	+ 52.5	- 109	+ 52.9	- 106
44	+ 72.3	+ 14	+ 72.3	+ 14	+ 72.3	+ 15	+ 72.3	+ 14
51	+ 97.9	+ 196	+ 97.9	+ 195	+ 97.9	+ 197	+ 97.9	+ 196

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE E 4.5

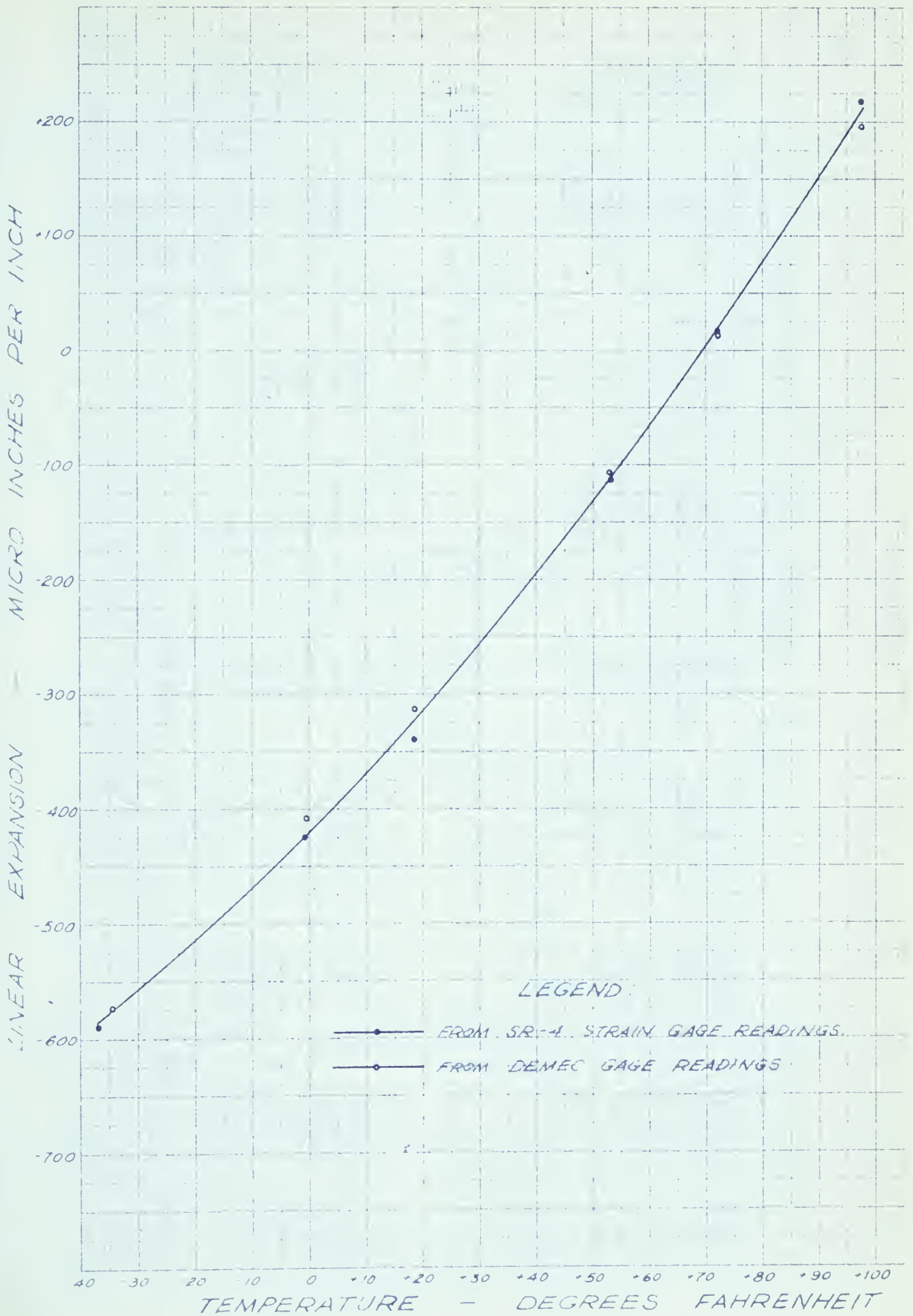


FIGURE 8



Table 12

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE E5

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+69.7	-36	+69.7	-34	+69.7	-34	+69.7	-35
14	-38.3	-615	-38.2	-610	-38.2	-594	-38.2	-606
19	-6.5	-443	-6.4	-439	-5.5	-432	-6.1	-438
38	+21.8	-310	+22.2	-302	+23.3	-294	+22.4	-301
43	+37.5	-219	+37.5	-218	+37.5	-217	+37.5	-218
63	+67.7	-12	+67.7	-10	+67.7	-8	+67.7	-10
69	+94.9	+208	+94.8	+206	+95.4	+198	+95.0	+204
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+69.8	-16	+69.8	-25	+69.8	-30	+69.8	-24
14	-38.1	-606	-38.1	-607	-38.2	-605	-38.1	-606
19	-6.5	-490	-6.4	-437	-5.5	-427	-6.1	-451
38	+22.5	-300	+22.5	-318	+22.5	-323	+22.5	-314
43	+37.8	-213	+37.8	-213	+37.8	-210	+37.8	-212
63	+67.8	-16	+67.8	-16	+67.8	-17	+67.8	-16
69	+95.0	+173	+94.9	+183	+95.4	+188	+95.1	+181

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.

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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE E5

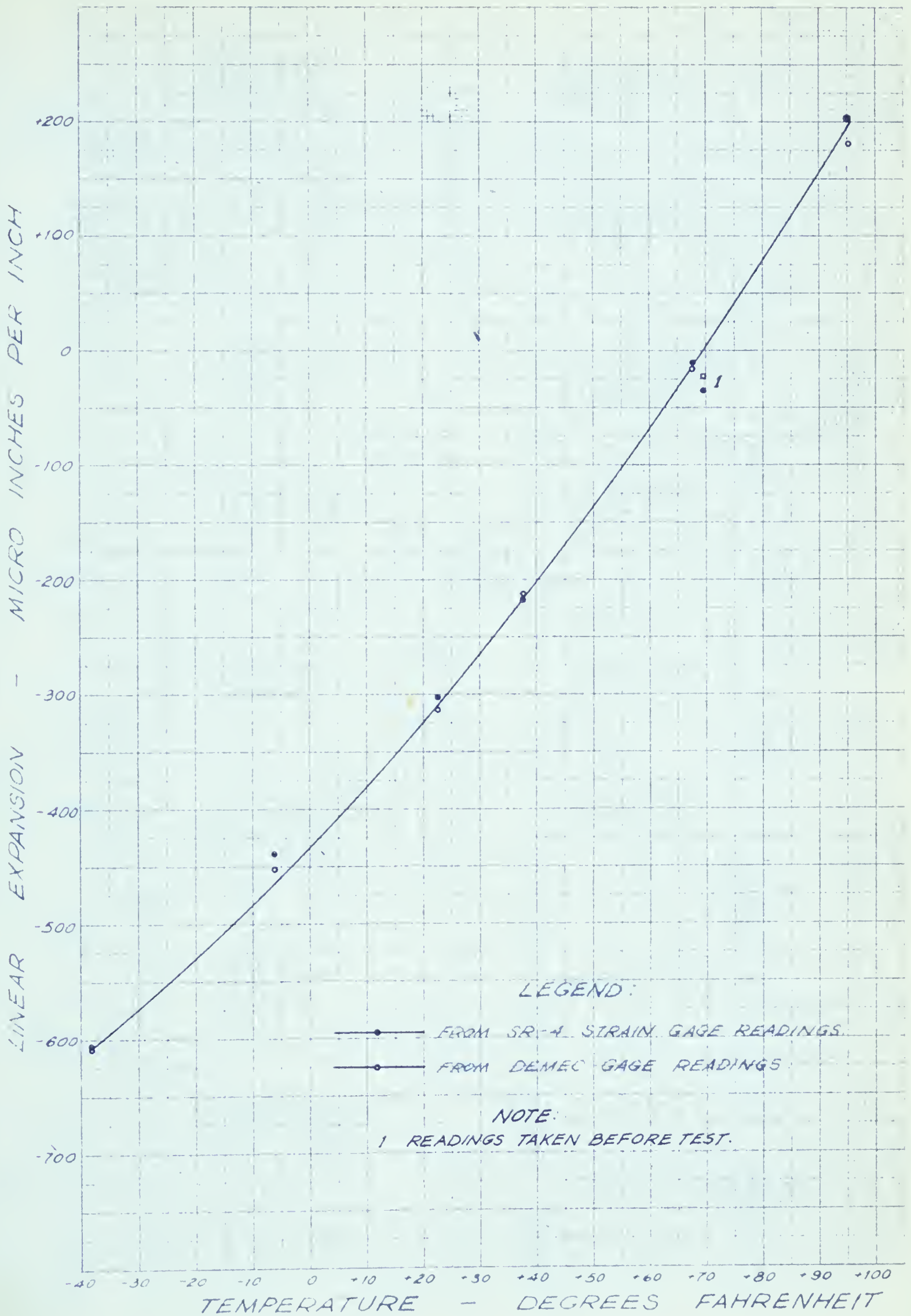


FIGURE 9



Table 13

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE C3

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-35.5	-519	-35.5	-544	-35.6	-522	-35.5	-529
5	-1.8	-385	-1.8	-402	-1.8	-386	-1.8	-391
25	+24.4	-238	+24.7	-250	+24.9	-240	+24.7	-243
30	+46.5	-124	+46.5	-133	+47.0	-132	+46.7	-130
51	+95.8	+154	+95.7	+154	+95.7	+145	+95.7	+151
72	+73.4	+20	+73.4	+21	+73.4	+21	+73.4	+21
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	-35.7	-496	-35.6	-514	-35.6	-510	-35.6	-507
5	-1.4	-342	-1.4	-353	-1.4	-350	-1.4	-348
25	+24.9	-224	+24.9	-225	+24.9	-226	+24.9	-225
30	+46.7	-116	+46.7	-116	+46.9	-111	+46.8	-114
51	+95.7	+148	+95.7	+149	+95.7	+148	+95.7	+148
72	+73.4	+17	+73.4	+17	+73.4	+17	+73.4	+17

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE C3

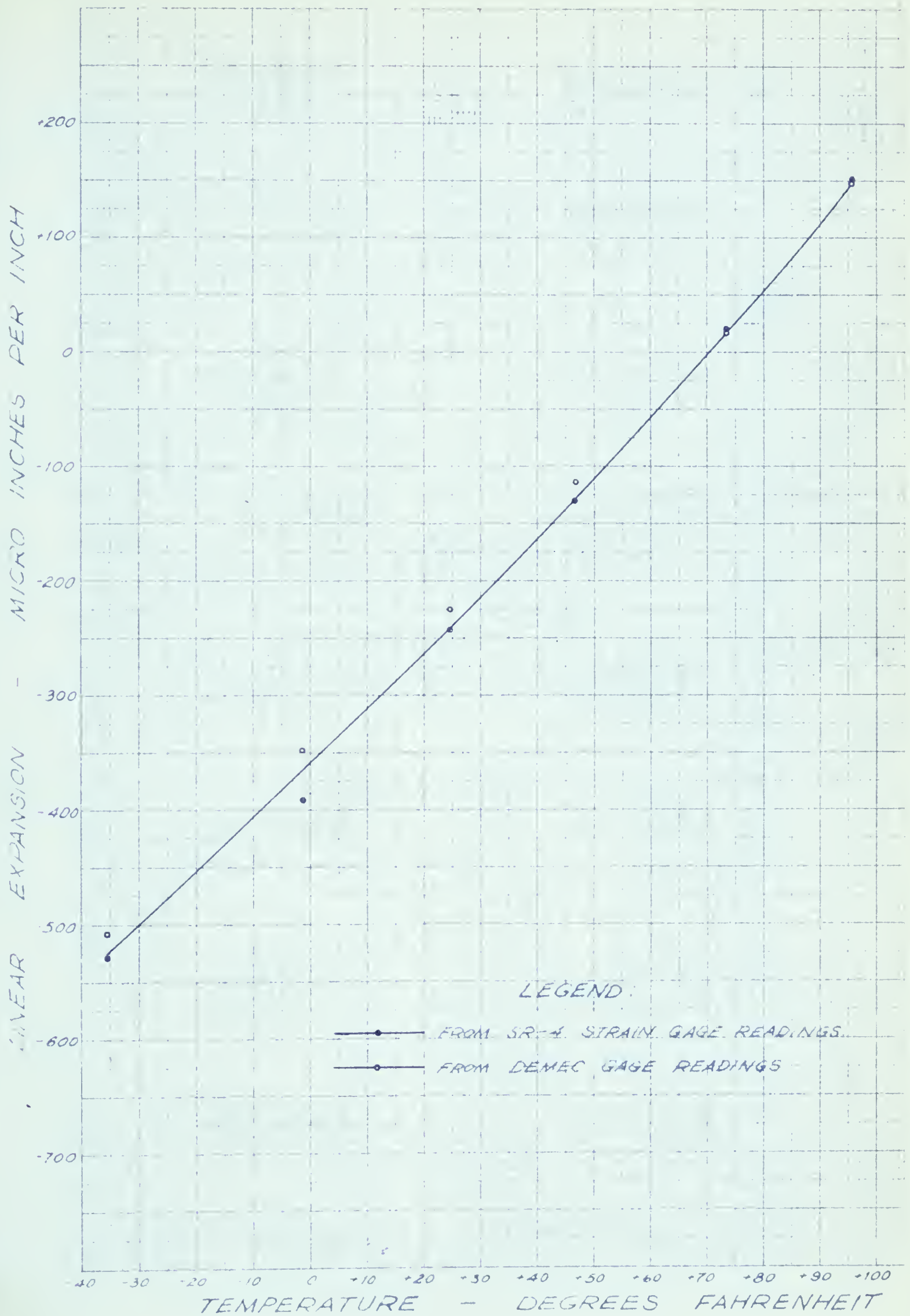


FIGURE 10



Table 14

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE C3.5

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 35.6	- 505	- 35.6	- 511	- 35.6	- 536	- 35.6	- 517
5	- 1.7	- 370	- 1.6	- 377	- 1.6	- 398	- 1.6	- 382
25	+ 24.5	- 229	+ 24.8	- 239	+ 24.8	- 255	+ 24.7	- 241
30	+ 47.0	- 119	+ 47.0	- 127	+ 47.0	- 145	+ 47.0	- 130
51	+ 95.7	+ 154	+ 95.7	+ 150	+ 95.7	+ 148	+ 95.7	+ 151
72	+ 73.4	+ 18	+ 73.4	+ 20	+ 73.4	+ 22	+ 73.4	+ 20
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 35.7	- 505	- 35.6	- 506	- 35.7	- 511	- 35.7	- 507
5	- 1.4	- 349	- 1.4	- 346	- 1.4	- 355	- 1.4	- 350
25	+ 24.9	- 231	+ 24.9	- 225	+ 24.9	- 229	+ 24.9	- 228
30	+ 46.9	- 118	+ 46.9	- 116	+ 47.0	- 119	+ 46.9	- 118
51	+ 95.7	+ 150	+ 95.7	+ 187	+ 95.7	+ 156	+ 95.7	+ 164
72	+ 73.4	+ 18	+ 73.4	+ 17	+ 73.4	+ 18	+ 73.4	+ 18

<sup>+</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.

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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE C3.5

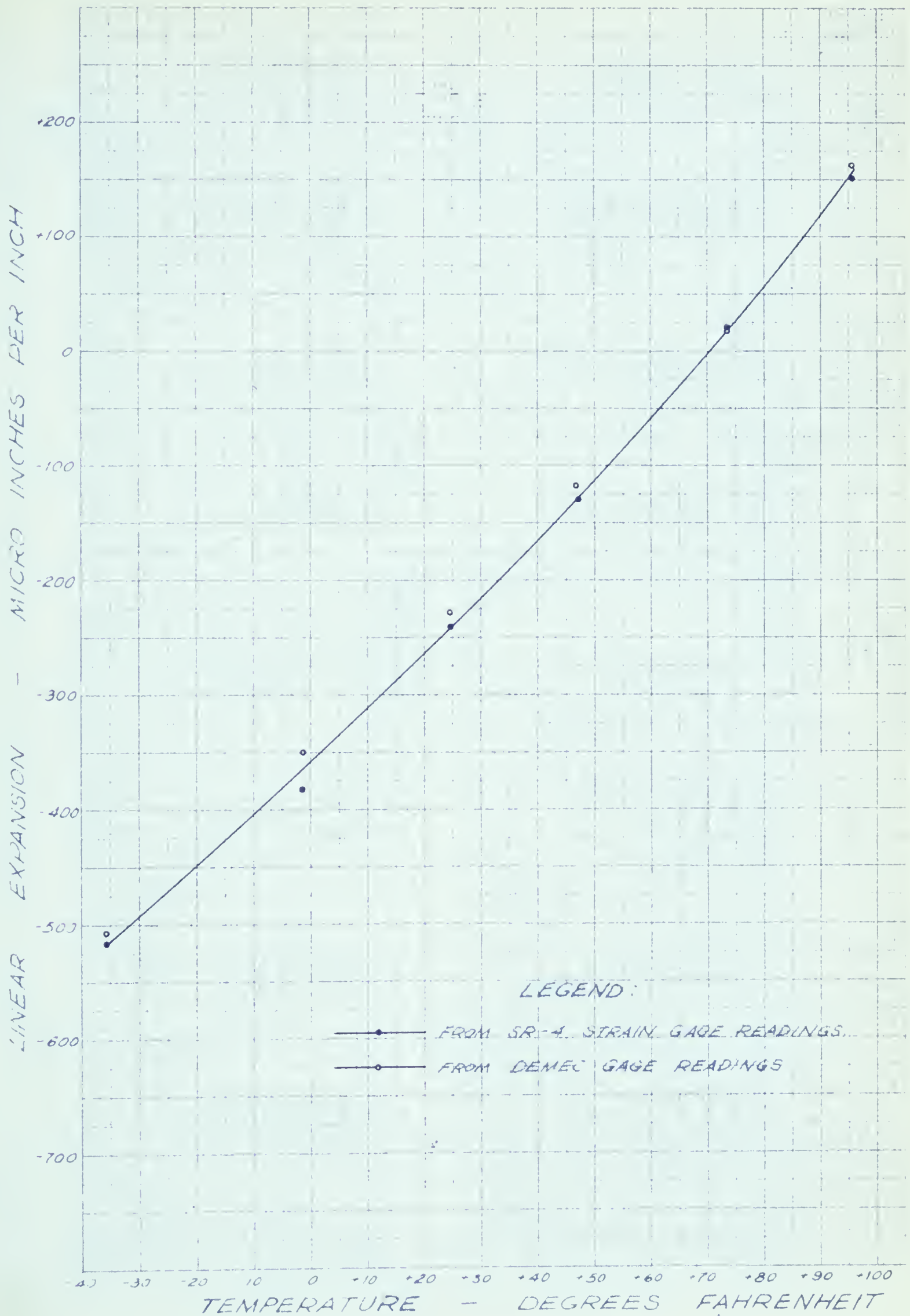


FIGURE 11



Table 15

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE C4

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.9	- 547	- 36.9	- 555	- 36.9	- 570	- 36.9	- 557
5	- 5.9	- 400	- 5.9	- 406	- 5.8	- 415	- 5.9	- 407
26	+ 21.9	- 269	+ 21.8	- 270	+ 21.8	- 276	+ 21.8	- 272
30	+ 43.4	- 157	+ 43.4	- 158	+ 43.3	- 154	+ 43.4	- 156
50	+ 64.8	- 30	+ 64.8	- 30	+ 64.8	- 33	+ 64.8	- 31
56	+ 96.3	+ 172	+ 96.3	+ 171	+ 96.4	+ 177	+ 96.3	+ 173
125	+ 74.1	+ 17	+ 74.1	+ 18	+ 74.2	+ 20	+ 74.1	+ 18
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.5	+ 4	+ 75.6	- 3	+ 75.6	+ 1	+ 75.6	+ 1
16	- 37.1	- 527	- 37.0	- 532	- 36.6	- 542	- 36.9	- 534
21	- 6.0	- 386	- 5.9	- 380	- 5.8	- 390	- 5.9	- 385
42	+ 21.7	- 261	+ 21.4	- 254	+ 21.4	- 262	+ 21.5	- 259
46	+ 43.3	- 153	+ 43.0	- 171	+ 43.0	- 153	+ 43.1	- 159
66	+ 64.6	- 32	+ 64.6	- 32	+ 64.7	- 30	+ 64.6	- 31
72	+ 96.5	+ 160	+ 96.5	+ 156	+ 96.5	+ 150	+ 96.5	+ 155
149	+ 74.4	+ 3	+ 74.4	- 4	+ 74.4	0	+ 74.4	0

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.

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# THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE C4

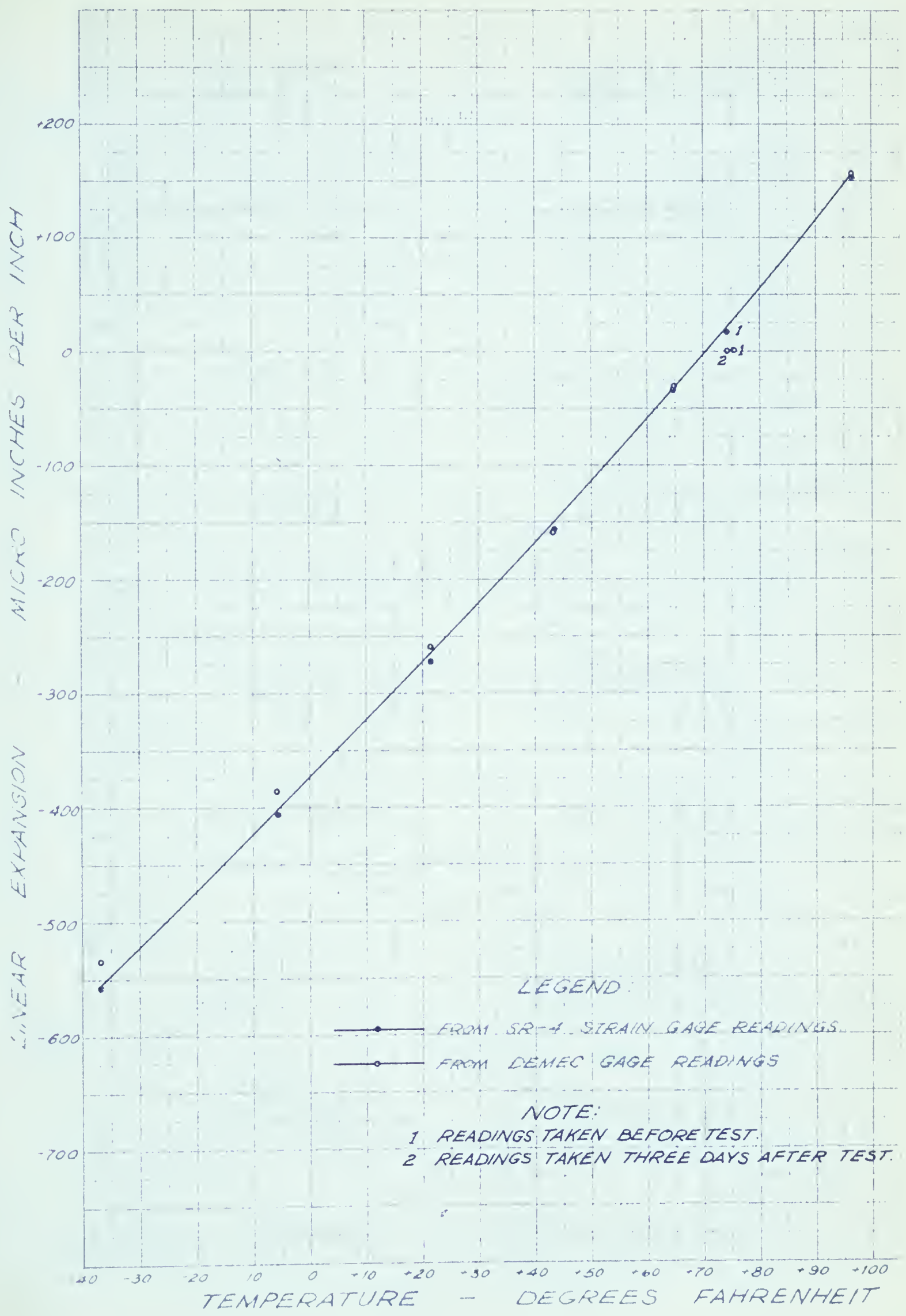


FIGURE 12



Table 16

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE C4.5

TIME+ HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.9	- 551	- 37.0	- 550	- 37.0	- 561	- 37.0	- 554
5	- 5.7	- 397	- 5.7	- 399	- 5.8	- 405	- 5.7	- 400
26	+ 21.9	- 271	+ 21.9	- 271	+ 21.9	- 271	+ 21.9	- 271
30	+ 43.4	- 159	+ 43.4	- 159	+ 43.4	- 156	+ 43.4	- 158
50	+ 64.8	- 32	+ 64.8	- 32	+ 64.7	- 33	+ 64.8	- 32
56	+ 96.6	+ 174	+ 96.6	+ 175	+ 96.6	+ 179	+ 96.6	+ 176
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.4	- 4	+ 75.5	- 5	+ 75.5	- 10	+ 75.5	- 6
16	- 36.5	- 546	- 36.5	- 542	- 36.4	- 533	- 36.5	- 540
21	- 5.8	- 390	- 5.8	- 386	- 5.3	- 385	- 5.6	- 387
42	+ 21.6	- 261	+ 21.7	- 256	+ 22.3	- 258	+ 21.9	- 258
46	+ 43.4	- 156	+ 43.4	- 157	+ 43.5	- 157	+ 43.4	- 157
66	+ 64.8	- 34	+ 64.9	- 31	+ 64.9	- 27	+ 64.9	- 31
72	+ 96.6	+ 176	+ 96.6	+ 164	+ 96.6	+ 145	+ 96.6	+ 162

+ Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

± Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE C4.5

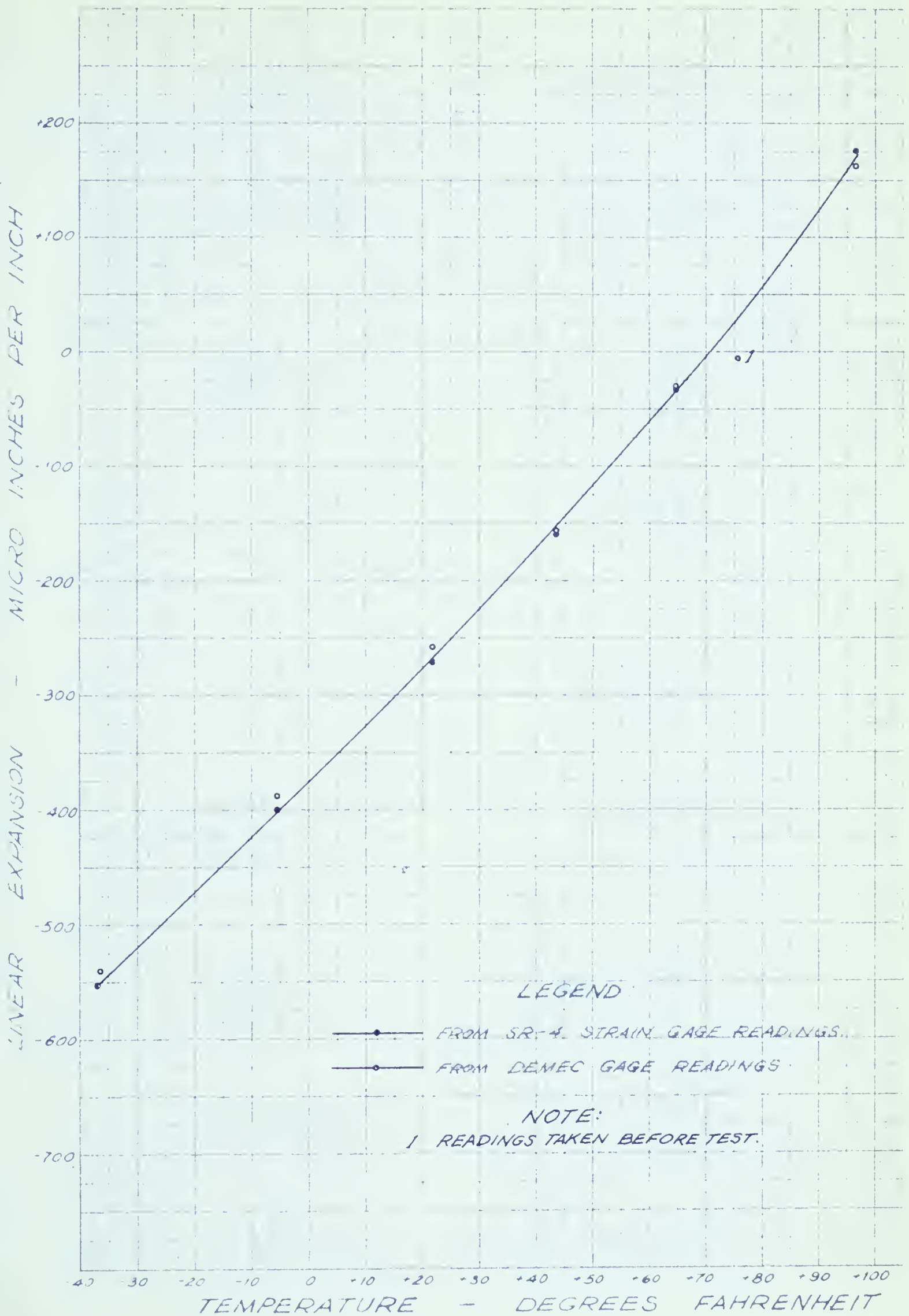


FIGURE 13



Table 17

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE C5

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \ddagger$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \ddagger$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \ddagger$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \ddagger$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 37.4	- 544	- 37.4	- 548	- 37.4	- 585	- 37.4	- 559
17	- 3.3	- 382	- 3.3	- 380	- 3.3	- 408	- 3.3	- 390
38	+ 22.2	- 256	+ 22.1	- 257	+ 22.1	- 273	+ 22.1	- 262
42	+ 36.7	- 190	+ 36.5	- 186	+ 36.5	- 200	+ 36.6	- 192
65	+ 74.2	+ 25	+ 74.2	+ 25	+ 74.3	+ 27	+ 74.2	+ 26
71	+ 94.5	+ 152	+ 94.5	+ 154	+ 94.4	+ 165	+ 94.5	+ 157
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 37.5	- 538	- 37.7	- 542	- 37.5	- 564	- 37.6	- 548
17	- 3.6	- 362	- 3.5	- 370	- 3.5	- 390	- 3.5	- 374
38	+ 22.5	- 246	+ 22.7	- 246	+ 23.0	- 260	+ 22.7	- 251
42	+ 36.9	- 181	+ 36.9	- 182	+ 36.9	- 192	+ 36.9	- 185
65	+ 74.4	+ 25	+ 74.4	+ 25	+ 74.4	+ 25	+ 74.4	+ 25
71	+ 94.2	+ 149	+ 94.4	+ 146	+ 94.4	+ 144	+ 94.3	+ 146

<sup>+</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

<sup>‡</sup> Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE C 5

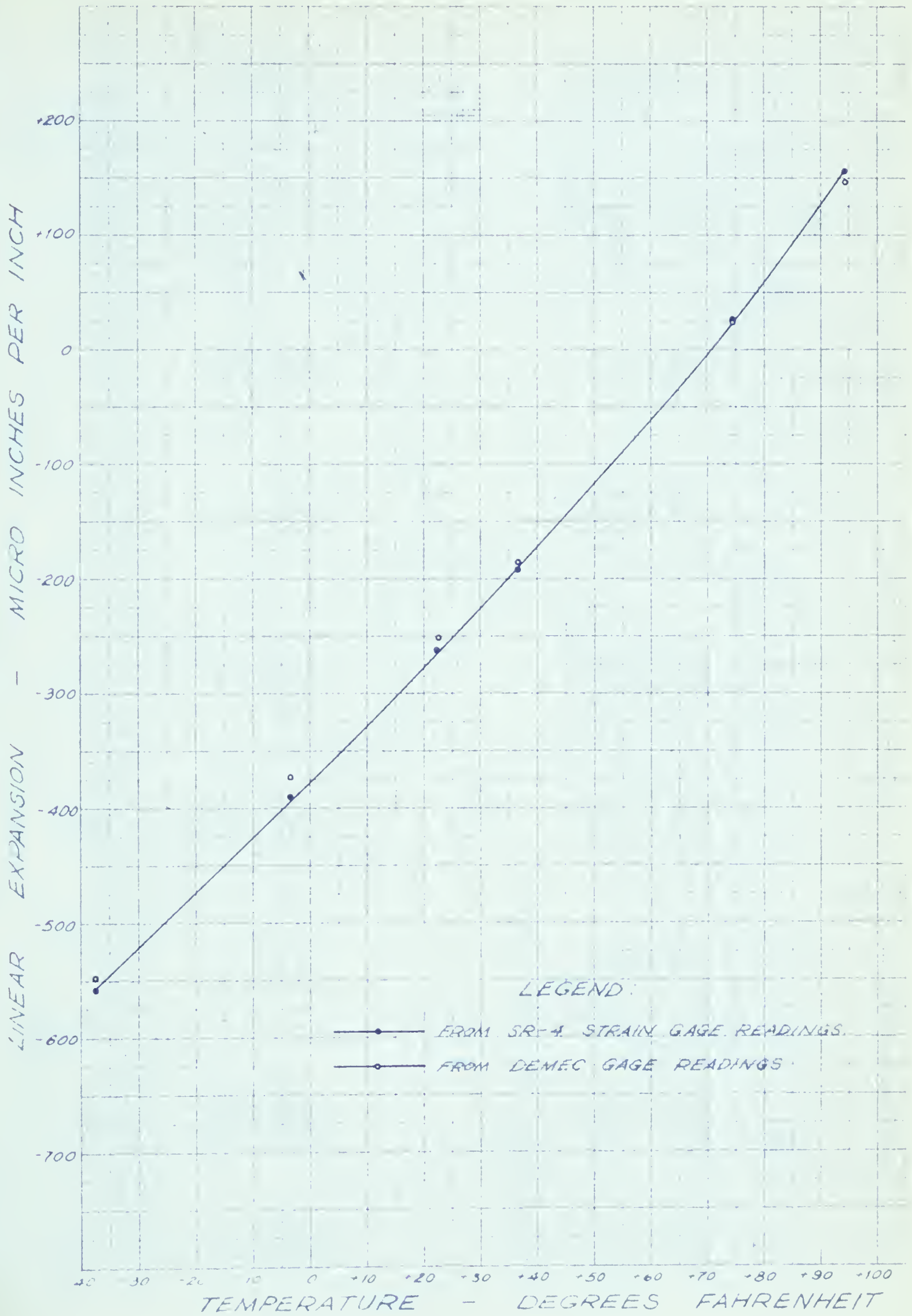


FIGURE 14



Table 18

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE R'3

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 74.7	+ 24	+ 74.7	+ 28	+ 74.7	+ 24	+ 74.7	+ 25
24	- 38.1	- 469	- 38.1	- 502	- 38.1	- 475	- 38.1	- 482
29	- 3.7	- 324	- 3.7	- 339	- 3.6	- 326	- 3.7	- 330
53	+ 32.6	- 171	+ 32.6	- 180	+ 32.5	- 175	+ 32.6	- 175
74	+ 73.9	+ 19	+ 73.9	+ 20	+ 73.9	+ 21	+ 73.9	+ 20
103	+ 98.7	+ 181	+ 98.7	+ 188	+ 98.7	+ 183	+ 98.7	+ 184
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 74.8	+ 19	+ 74.8	+ 11	+ 74.8	+ 9	+ 74.8	+ 13
24	- 38.2	- 494	- 38.2	- 494	- 38.2	- 505	- 38.2	- 498
29	- 3.3	- 328	- 3.3	- 336	- 3.5	- 324	- 3.4	- 329
53	+ 32.6	- 172	+ 32.8	- 172	+ 32.7	- 177	+ 32.7	- 174
74	+ 74.1	+ 19	+ 74.1	+ 19	+ 74.2	+ 20	+ 74.1	+ 19
103	+ 98.8	+ 173	+ 98.8	+ 175	+ 99.3	+ 174	+ 99.0	+ 174

+ Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

± Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R'3

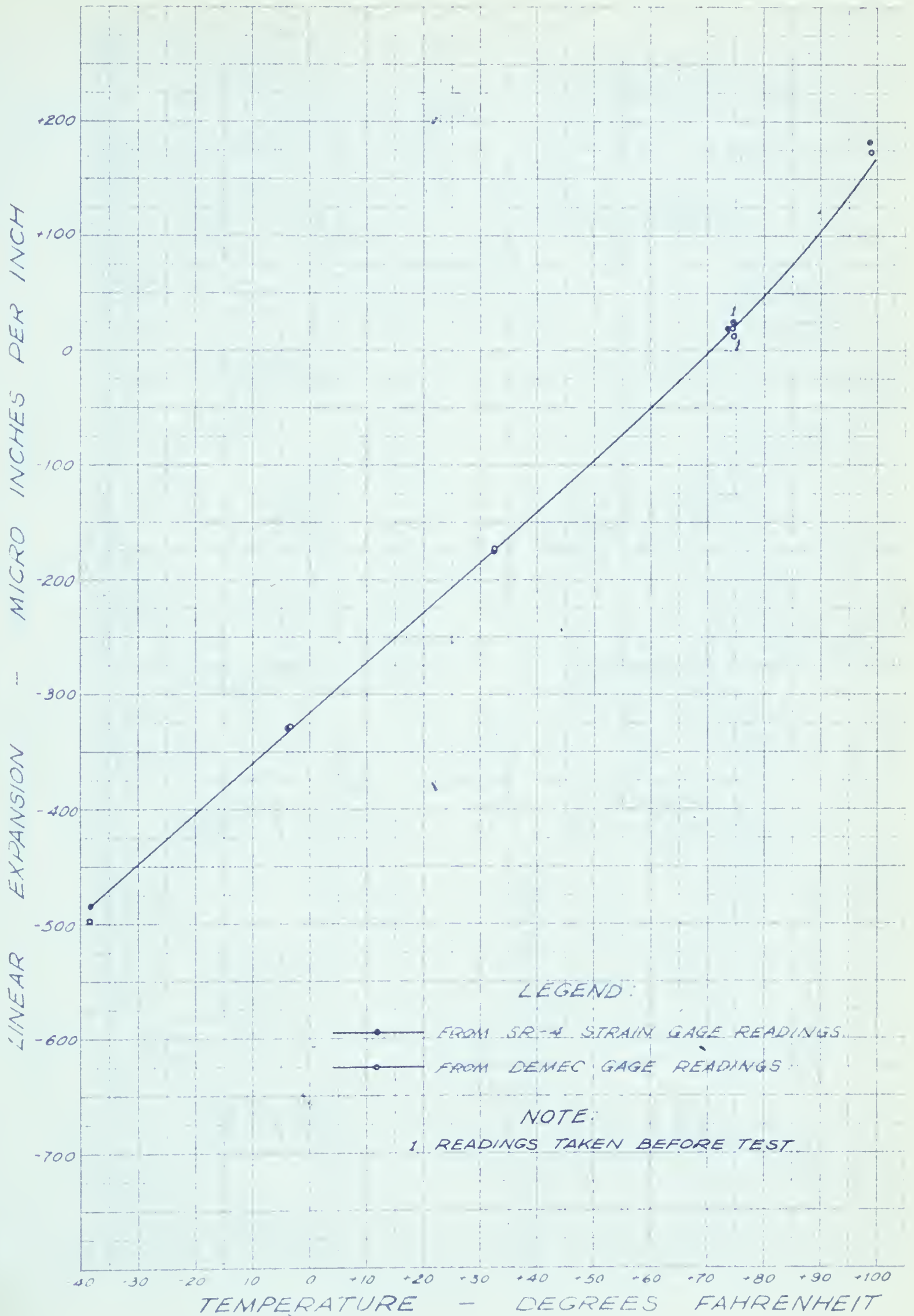


FIGURE 15



Table 19

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE R'3.5

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 74.8	+ 25	+ 74.8	+ 22	+ 74.8	+ 26	+ 74.8	+ 24
24	- 38.2	- 510	- 38.2	- 498	- 38.2	- 500	- 38.2	- 503
29	- 3.8	- 346	- 3.8	- 340	- 3.8	- 337	- 3.8	- 341
53	+ 32.7	- 180	+ 32.7	- 179	+ 32.6	- 176	+ 32.7	- 178
74	+ 74.2	+ 22	+ 74.2	+ 22	+ 74.1	+ 20	+ 74.2	+ 21
103	+ 98.7	+ 190	+ 98.7	+ 184	+ 98.7	+ 192	+ 98.7	+ 189
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 74.8	- 3	+ 74.8	+ 12	+ 74.8	- 1	+ 74.8	+ 3
24	- 38.2	- 526	- 38.0	- 496	- 38.2	- 520	- 38.1	- 514
29	- 3.3	- 352	- 3.3	- 327	- 3.3	- 345	- 3.3	- 341
53	+ 32.2	- 188	+ 32.0	- 175	+ 32.9	- 184	+ 32.4	- 182
74	+ 74.4	+ 22	+ 74.4	+ 21	+ 74.4	+ 22	+ 74.4	+ 22
103	+ 98.5	+ 168	+ 98.3	+ 182	+ 98.2	+ 180	+ 98.3	+ 177

<sup>+</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R'3.5

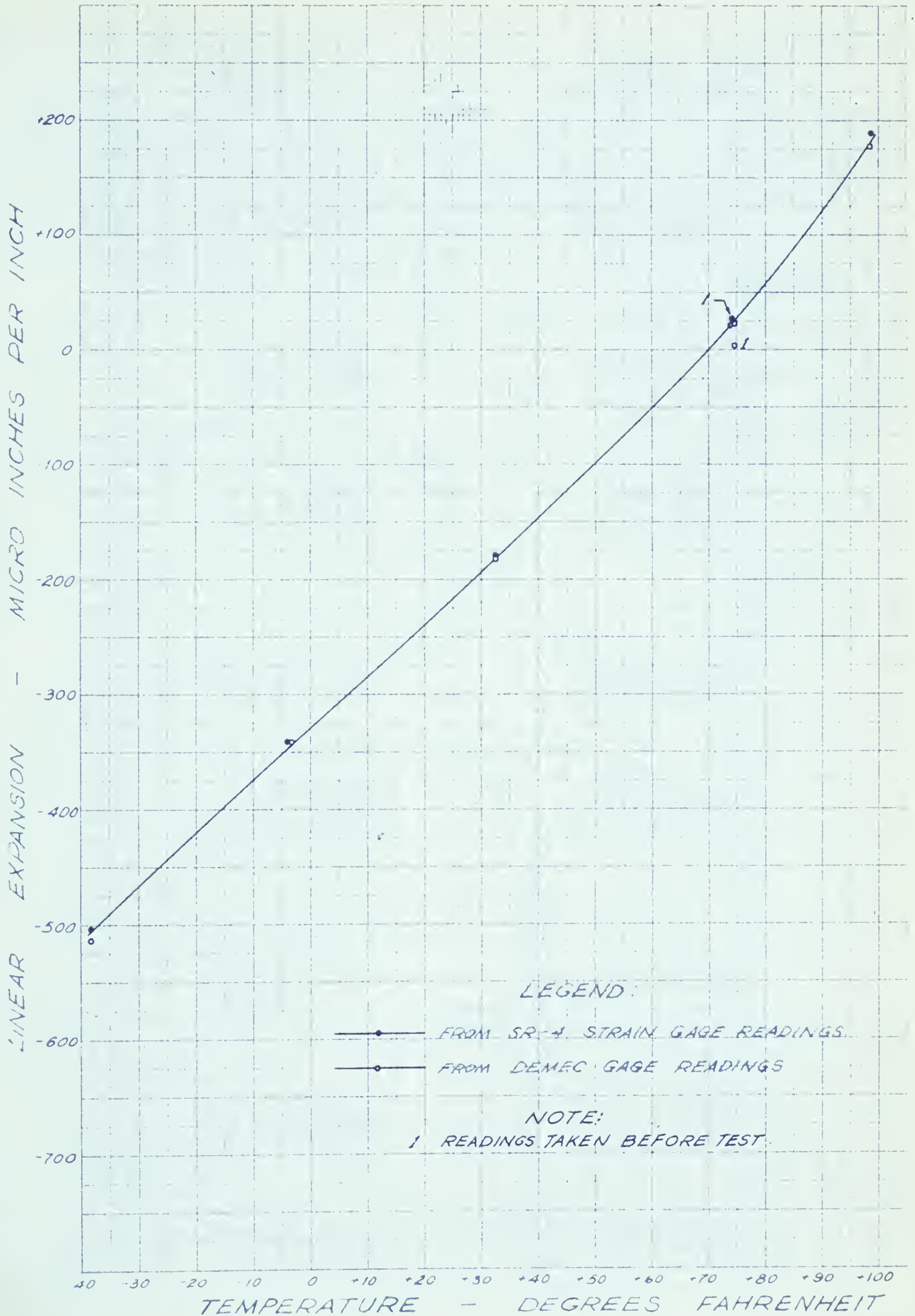


FIGURE 16



Table 20 REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.1	- 53	+ 75.1	- 52	+ 75.1	- 53	+ 75.1	- 53
17	- 36.9	- 559	- 36.9	- 575	- 36.9	- 597	- 36.9	- 577
22	- 4.1	- 354	- 4.1	- 370	- 4.1	- 380	- 4.1	- 368
44	+ 18.2	- 249	+ 18.2	- 263	+ 18.3	- 266	+ 18.2	- 259
48	+ 37.0	- 163	+ 37.0	- 174	+ 36.8	- 174	+ 36.9	- 170
69	+ 70.7	+ 3	+ 70.6	+ 4	+ 70.6	+ 4	+ 70.6	+ 4
76	+ 95.1	+ 150	+ 95.0	+ 150	+ 95.0	+ 153	+ 95.0	+ 151
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.1	- 6	+ 75.1	- 6	+ 75.1	- 7	+ 75.1	- 6
17	- 37.0	- 534	- 37.0	- 540	- 36.8	- 552	- 36.9	- 542
22	- 3.9	- 366	- 3.9	- 372	- 3.7	- 381	- 3.8	- 373
44	+ 18.2	- 256	+ 18.2	- 261	+ 18.5	- 263	+ 18.3	- 260
48	+ 36.8	- 172	+ 36.8	- 173	+ 36.5	- 175	+ 36.7	- 173
69	+ 71.0	+ 5	+ 71.2	+ 6	+ 71.1	+ 6	+ 71.1	+ 6
76	+ 95.2	+ 143	+ 95.2	+ 152	+ 95.2	+ 147	+ 95.2	+ 147

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

<sup>‡</sup> Datum at 70 °F.

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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R'4

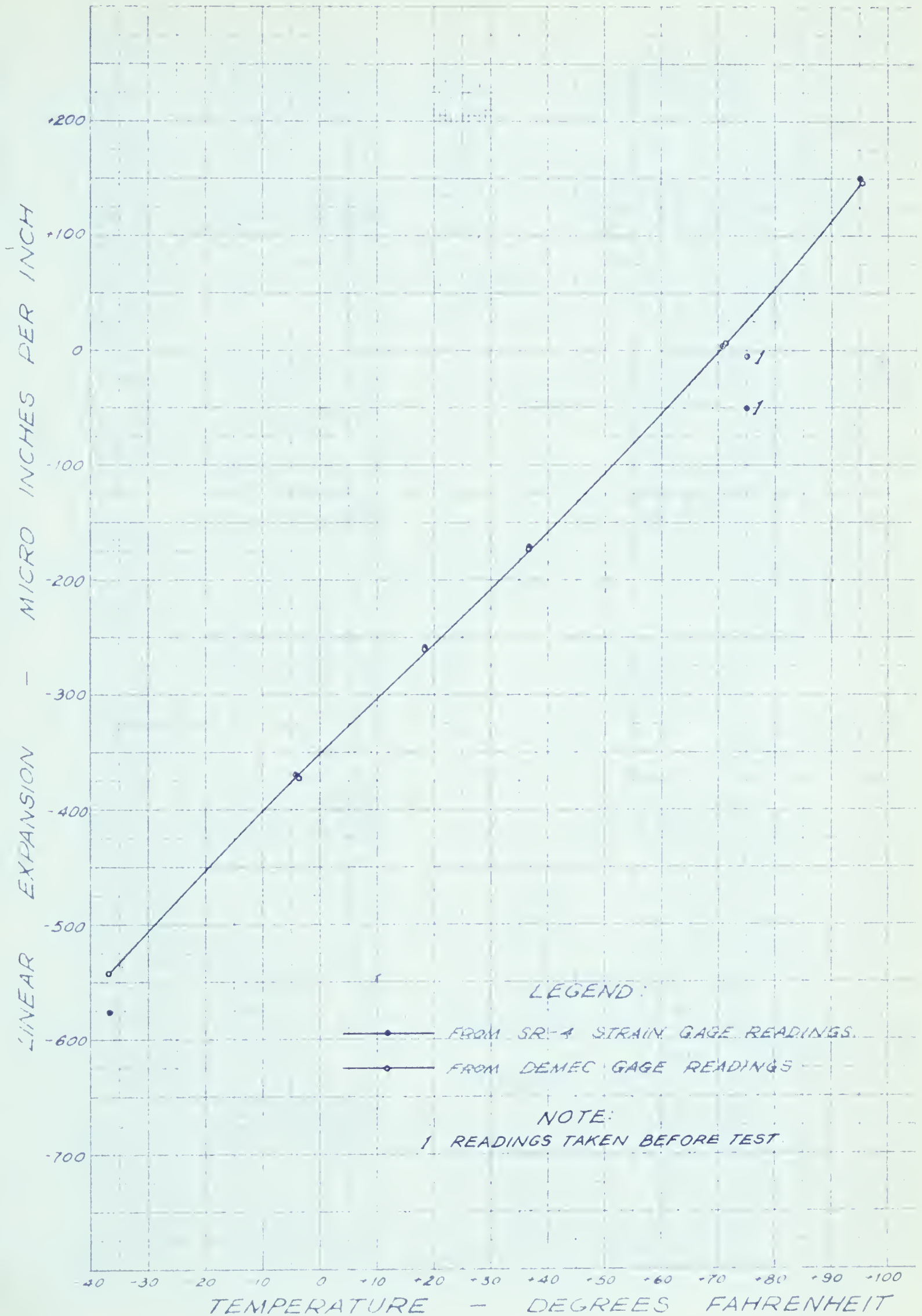


FIGURE 17



Table 21

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE R'4.5

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.1	- 53	+ 75.1	- 55	+ 75.1	- 55	+ 75.1	- 54
17	- 36.9	- 596	- 36.9	- 605	- 36.9	- 614	- 36.9	- 605
22	- 4.1	- 376	- 4.1	- 379	- 4.1	- 385	- 4.1	- 380
44	+ 18.3	- 262	+ 18.3	- 268	+ 18.3	- 270	+ 18.3	- 267
48	+ 36.8	- 173	+ 36.8	- 183	+ 36.8	- 183	+ 36.8	- 180
69	+ 71.2	+ 7	+ 71.2	+ 7	+ 71.2	+ 7	+ 71.2	+ 7
76	+ 95.3	+ 157	+ 95.3	+ 152	+ 95.3	+ 155	+ 95.3	+ 155
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.3	- 10	+ 75.3	- 5	+ 75.3	- 11	+ 75.3	- 9
17	- 36.4	- 557	- 36.1	- 534	- 36.1	- 549	- 36.2	- 547
22	- 3.9	- 383	- 3.9	- 373	- 3.9	- 375	- 3.9	- 377
44	+ 18.6	- 256	+ 18.6	- 258	+ 19.0	- 263	+ 18.7	- 259
48	+ 36.8	- 191	+ 36.9	- 182	+ 37.0	- 180	+ 36.9	- 184
69	+ 71.2	+ 7	+ 71.2	+ 6	+ 71.3	+ 7	+ 71.2	+ 7
76	+ 95.2	+ 152	+ 95.2	+ 144	+ 95.2	+ 157	+ 95.2	+ 151

<sup>+</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.

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[illegible]

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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R'4.5

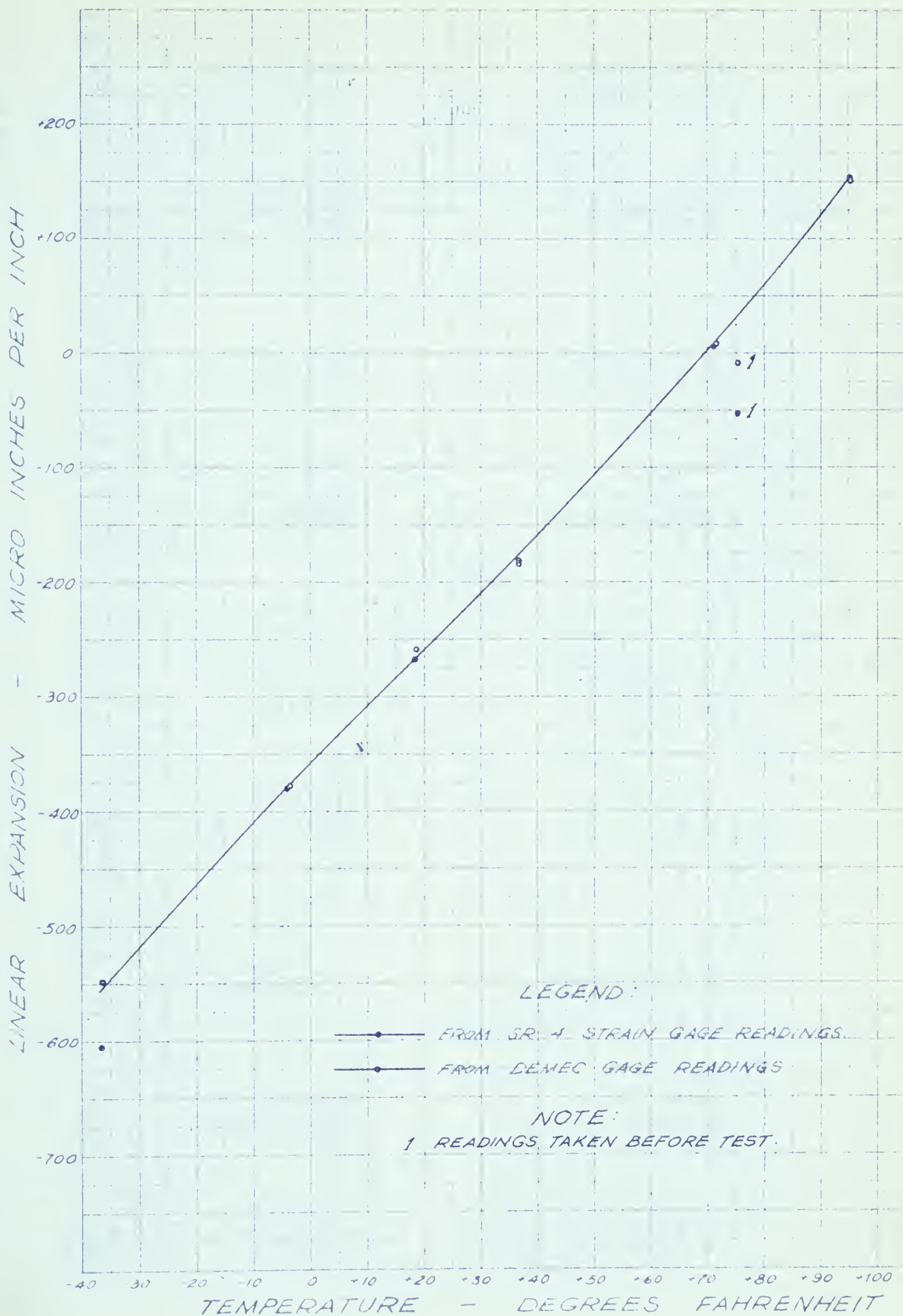


FIGURE 18



Table 22

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE R'5

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.9	- 549	- 36.8	- 534	- 36.8	- 513	- 36.8	- 532
4	- 8.0	- 406	- 8.3	- 399	- 8.0	- 377	- 8.1	- 394
23	+ 16.9	- 270	+ 17.0	- 268	+ 17.2	- 254	+ 17.0	- 264
27	+ 40.4	- 157	+ 40.3	- 160	+ 40.4	- 150	+ 40.4	- 156
47	+ 70.4	+ 4	+ 70.4	+ 5	+ 70.4	+ 7	+ 70.4	+ 5
51	+ 97.1	+ 171	+ 97.2	+ 170	+ 97.7	+ 175	+ 97.3	+ 172
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.9	- 538	- 36.8	- 547	- 36.0	- 546	- 36.6	- 544
4	- 8.0	- 399	- 8.0	- 404	- 8.0	- 398	- 8.0	- 400
23	+ 16.4	- 266	+ 16.9	- 271	+ 17.1	- 267	+ 16.8	- 268
27	+ 40.4	- 161	+ 40.4	- 161	+ 40.6	- 159	+ 40.5	- 160
47	+ 70.5	+ 3	+ 70.5	+ 3	+ 70.6	+ 3	+ 70.5	+ 3
51	+ 97.2	+ 165	+ 97.2	+ 180	+ 97.5	+ 165	+ 97.3	+ 170

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

<sup>‡</sup> Datum at 70 °F.





THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R'5

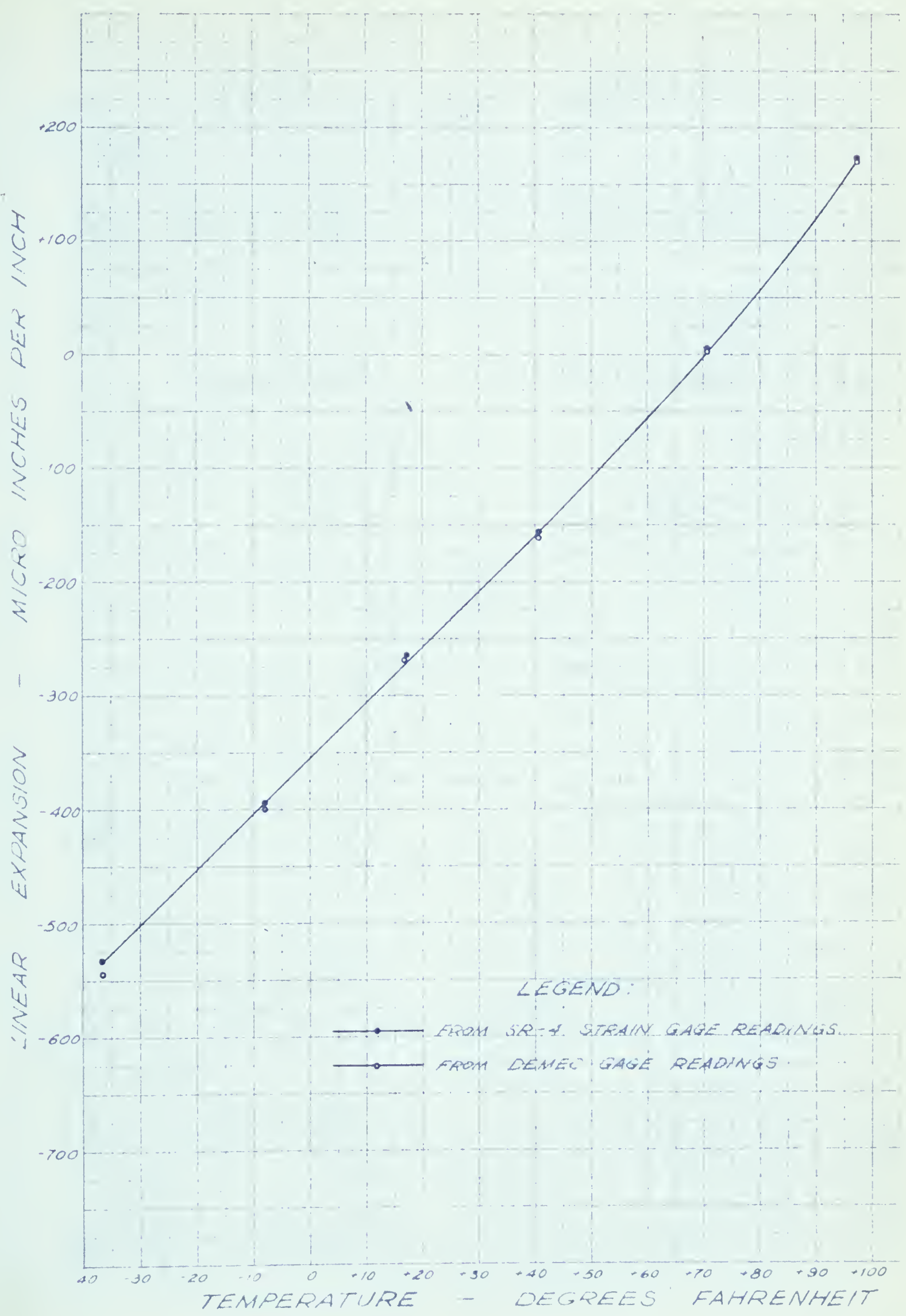


FIGURE 19



Table 23 REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	δL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> ‡	TEMP.* °F	δL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> ‡	TEMP.* °F	δL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> ‡	TEMP.* °F	δL/L × 10 <sup>6</sup> ‡
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.0	+ 12	+ 75.0	+ 10	+ 75.0	+ 16	+ 75.0	+ 13
21	- 36.9	- 449	- 36.9	- 459	- 36.9	- 476	- 36.9	- 461
29	- 2.6	- 327	- 2.7	- 335	- 2.4	- 342	- 2.6	- 335
43	+ 18.8	- 242	+ 19.0	- 250	+ 19.0	- 257	+ 18.9	- 250
47	+ 41.4	- 141	+ 41.6	- 146	+ 42.0	- 153	+ 41.7	- 147
64	+ 73.8	+ 20	+ 73.8	+ 21	+ 73.8	+ 21	+ 73.8	+ 21
70	+ 94.2	+ 147	+ 94.2	+ 148	+ 94.2	+ 144	+ 94.2	+ 146
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.0	+ 7	+ 75.0	+ 12	+ 75.0	+ 8	+ 75.0	+ 9
21	- 37.0	- 472	- 36.5	- 465	- 36.3	- 466	- 36.6	- 468
29	- 2.6	- 339	- 2.3	- 333	- 1.1	- 333	- 2.0	- 335
43	+ 18.9	- 256	+ 19.3	- 252	+ 19.3	- 253	+ 19.2	- 254
47	+ 41.3	- 143	+ 41.8	- 139	+ 41.8	- 142	+ 41.6	- 141
64	+ 74.0	+ 20	+ 74.0	+ 20	+ 74.0	+ 20	+ 74.0	+ 20
70	+ 94.1	+ 137	+ 94.1	+ 140	+ 93.7	+ 138	+ 94.0	+ 138

† Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

‡ Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R3

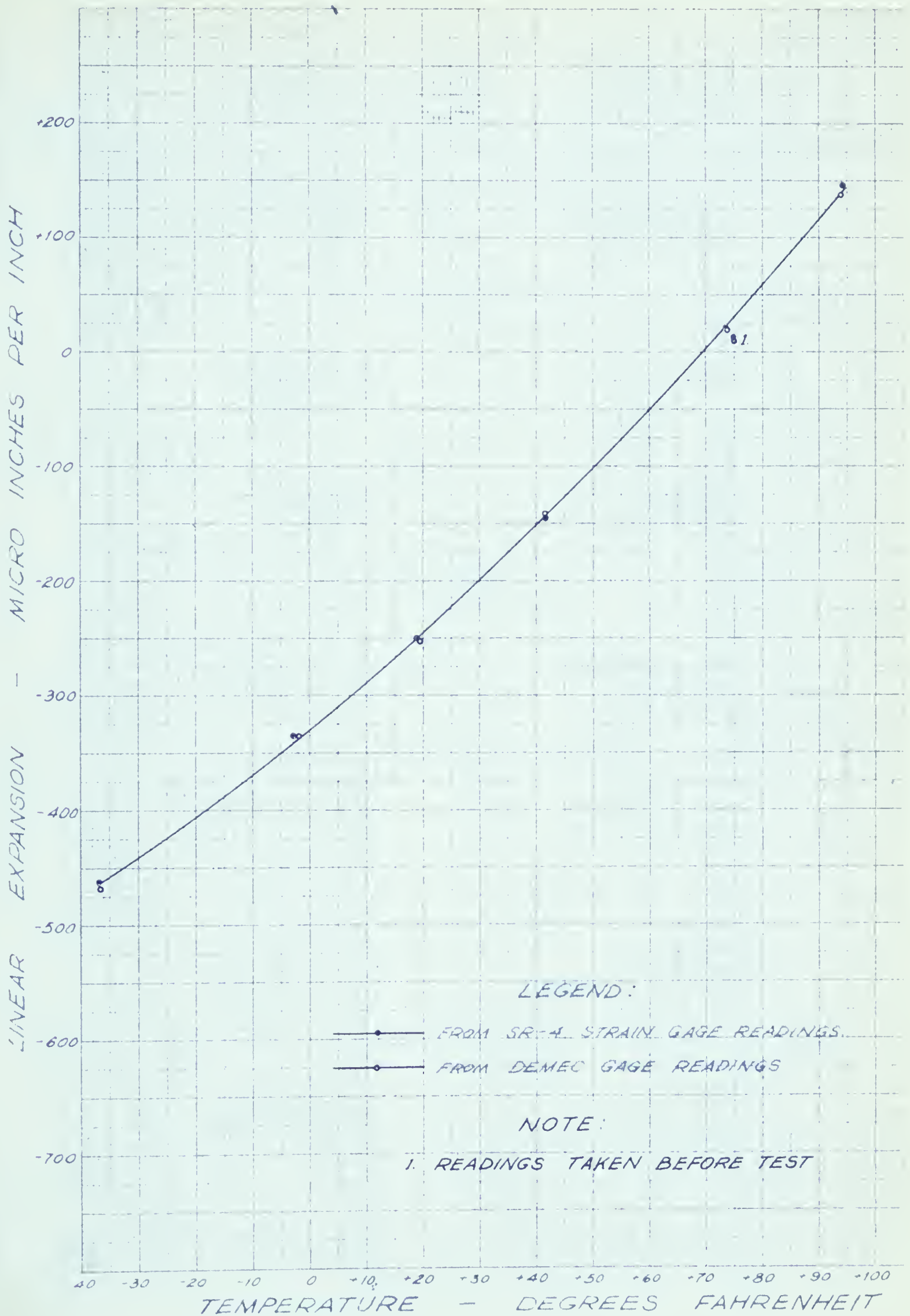


FIGURE 20



Table 24 REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.0	- 8	+ 75.0	- 15	+ 75.0	- 1	+ 75.0	- 8
21	- 37.3	- 477	- 37.2	- 483	- 37.2	- 465	- 37.2	- 475
29	- 2.7	- 341	- 2.6	- 339	- 2.6	- 337	- 2.6	- 339
43	+ 18.9	- 259	+ 19.0	- 263	+ 19.0	- 257	+ 19.0	- 260
47	+ 41.4	- 160	+ 41.4	- 159	+ 41.6	- 154	+ 41.5	- 158
64	+ 73.8	+ 22	+ 73.8	+ 22	+ 73.8	+ 21	+ 73.8	+ 22
70	+ 94.2	+ 158	+ 94.2	+ 153	+ 94.2	+ 148	+ 94.2	+ 153
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	+ 75.0	- 7	+ 75.0	- 8	- 75.0	+ 1	+ 75.0	- 5
21	- 37.0	- 492	- 36.7	- 478	- 36.7	- 493	- 36.8	- 488
29	- 2.3	- 352	- 2.3	- 338	- 2.3	- 345	- 2.3	- 345
43	+ 17.8	- 271	+ 18.5	- 265	+ 18.5	- 271	+ 18.3	- 269
47	+ 41.7	- 155	+ 41.3	- 153	+ 41.5	- 154	+ 41.5	- 154
64	+ 74.2	+ 23	+ 74.2	+ 23	+ 74.2	+ 23	+ 74.2	+ 23
70	+ 93.1	+ 146	+ 93.2	+ 147	+ 93.4	+ 124	+ 93.2	+ 139

+ Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

± Datum at 70 °F.

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## THERMAL EXPANSION OF CONCRETE TYPE R 5

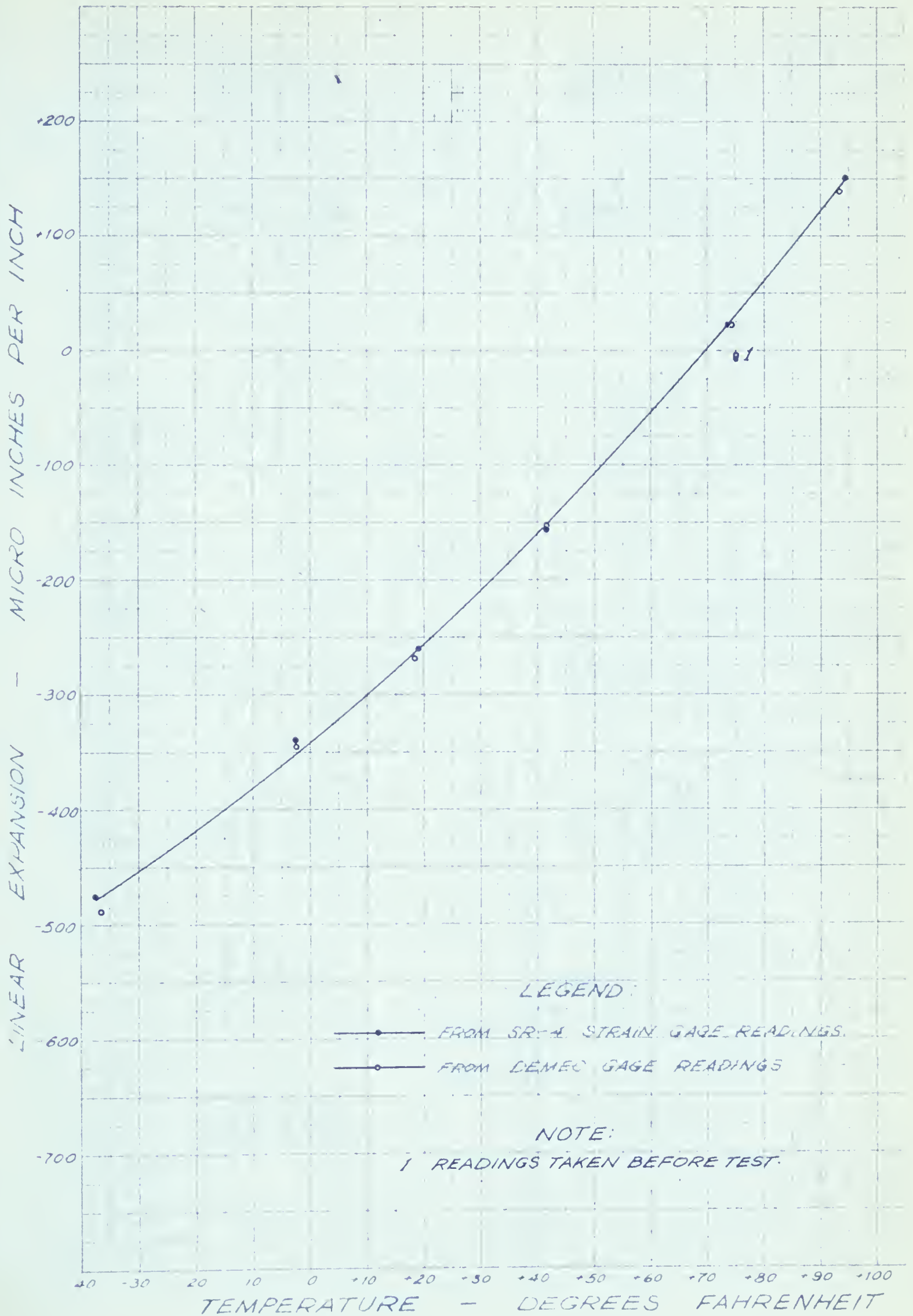


FIGURE 21



Table 25

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

REINFORCING STEEL - NO. 8 BAR

TIME <sup>+</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
	- 38.4	- 660	- 38.4	- 648	- 38.4	- 654	- 38.4	- 654
	- 10.1	- 497	- 10.1	- 494	- 10.1	- 495	- 10.1	- 495
	+ 16.3	- 337	+ 16.4	- 332	+ 16.4	- 335	+ 16.4	- 335
	+ 43.6	- 165	+ 43.7	- 166	+ 43.7	- 165	+ 43.7	- 165
	+ 74.5	+ 29	+ 74.5	+ 29	+ 74.5	+ 29	+ 74.5	+ 29
	+ 93.3	+ 162	+ 93.2	+ 156	+ 93.3	+ 159	+ 93.3	+ 159
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
	- 38.5	- 669	- 38.5	- 661	- 38.5	- 665	- 38.5	- 665
	- 10.4	- 497	- 9.2	- 491	- 9.8	- 494	- 9.8	- 494
	+ 16.9	- 342	+ 16.9	- 324	+ 16.9	- 333	+ 16.9	- 333
	+ 43.9	- 172	+ 43.9	- 159	+ 43.9	- 165	+ 43.9	- 165
	+ 74.9	+ 32	+ 74.9	+ 29	+ 74.9	+ 30	+ 74.9	+ 30
	+ 93.2	+ 138	+ 93.2	+ 146	+ 93.2	+ 142	+ 93.2	+ 142

<sup>+</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

 $\pm$  Datum at 70 °F.





## THERMAL EXPANSION OF REINFORCING STEEL

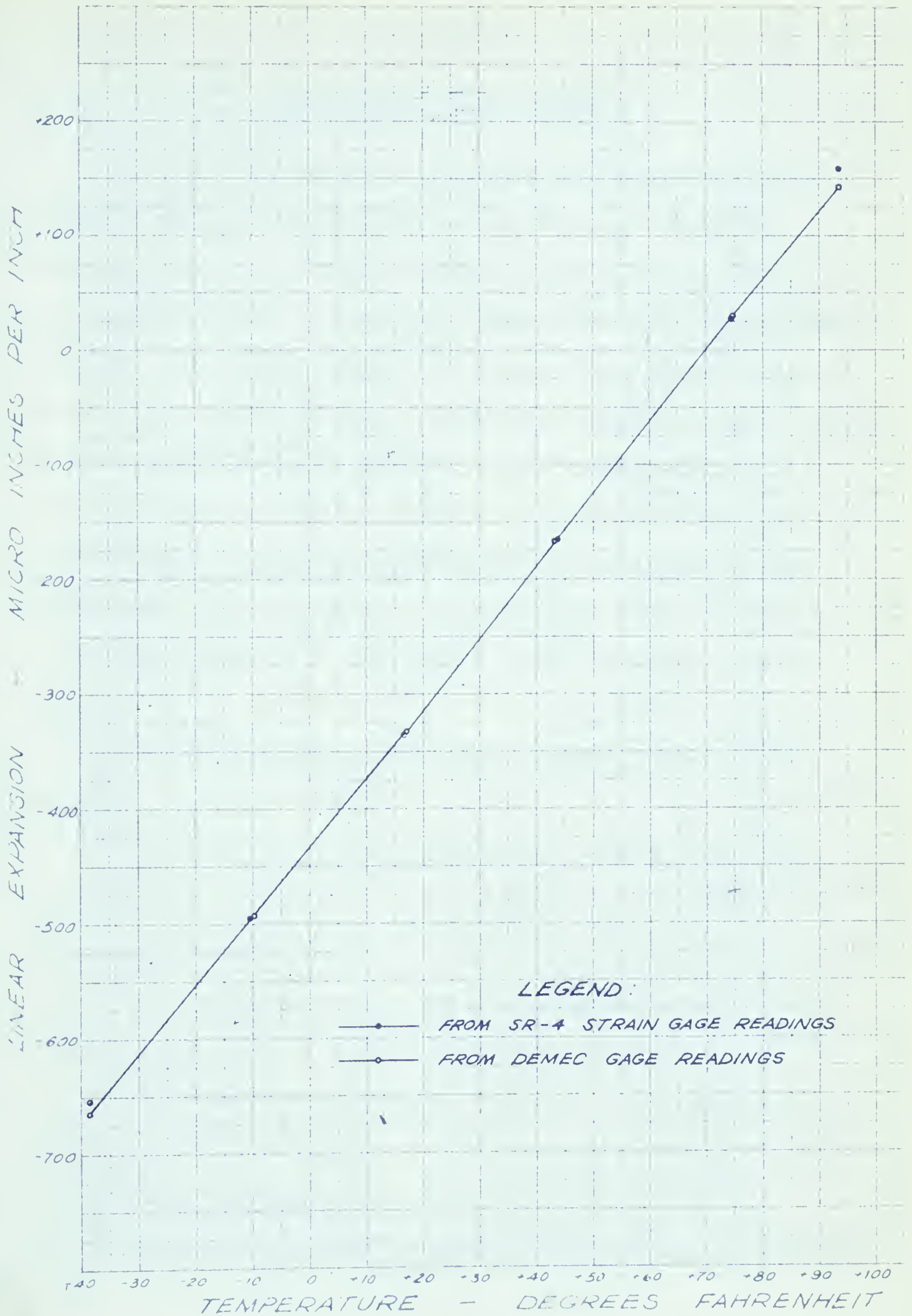


FIGURE 22



## CHAPTER VI

### DISCUSSION OF TEST RESULTS

The methods employed in obtaining the results are new in many respects, but precedence had been set in the basic methods of instrumentation. Electrical resistance strain gages had been successfully used by Callan (9) and Hidnert (26) in measuring the coefficient of thermal expansion of aggregates and glass respectively. Success in the use of the "Demec" gage in measuring strains in concrete structures had been reported by Base (24, 25). Further proof of the adequacy of the methods of instrumentation is given in Appendix II in which the thermal expansion characteristics as determined by these methods for samples of vitreous silica glass and steel are compared to the characteristics as determined separately by other investigators.

Several observations are readily discernible in the preceding figures:

1. The unit length-temperature relationships do not exhibit any pronounced changes upon freezing which would be a result of the conversion of water to ice within the pore structure of the concrete.
2. An upward curvature of the length-temperature relationship is exhibited by almost all of the concrete types.
3. The phenomenon of residual expansion or "permanent set" is evident for all concrete types for which initial readings were taken at room temperature (Figures 8, 11, 12, 14 to 17, and 20).
4. The mean coefficient of thermal expansion for the reinforcing





steel bar is 6.1 micro-inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit (Figure 22).

No sudden discontinuity in the unit length-temperature relationships exist at freezing because the specimens were in a relatively dry state when tested and the rate of temperature change during the tests was slow. Results obtained in tests performed by Valore (8) and Mitchell (12) indicated conclusively that departures from linearity as a result of the conversion of water to ice within the pore structure of concrete were practically non-existent when the rate of temperature change was slow and the moisture content of the concrete was well below critical saturation (the critical degree of saturation as reported by Mitchell is about 90% of vacuum saturation for non-air entrained concretes and approximately equal to the moisture content obtained by fog curing). Although the degree of vacuum saturation for the specimens tested in the present investigation was not determined, the literature (8, 12) indicates conclusively that the drying conditions were sufficient to produce moisture contents which were well below critical saturation.

The upward curvature of the length-temperature relationship is in agreement with the findings of Hatt (1) who measured the coefficient of thermal expansion between 27°F and 94°F for air dry concrete produced from Indiana sand and gravel. Willis and DeReus (2) found that the thermal coefficient for limestone increased rapidly with temperature within the range 37°F to 140°F. Both Mitchell (12) and Bonnel (10) reported a marked non-linear length-temperature relationship for neat cement. These findings may be linked with the findings of this investigation.





The phenomenon of residual expansion or "permanent set" produced by a single cycle of freezing and thawing was reported by Valore (8) and confirmed by Mitchell (12) for concretes in a "partially saturated" condition (slightly below critical saturation). Residual expansions were reported for concretes which were a little below or above critical saturation, but little or no residual expansion was reported for concretes in a very dry condition. The magnitude of the residual expansion as obtained in the present investigation averages at 25 to 30 micro-inches per inch which is generally of the same order reported by Valore for "partially saturated" concrete tested in a slow cycle between  $40^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $-20^{\circ}\text{F}$ . No indication of the numerical magnitude of the "permanent set" was given by Mitchell.

The coefficient of thermal expansion of reinforcing steel is generally assumed to be 6.5 micro-inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit in reinforced concrete design, although values of 6.1, 6.7 and 7.3 are tabulated for soft, medium and hard steels respectively in the "Steel Construction Manual" of the "American Institute of Steel Construction". The value obtained for the structural grade reinforcing steel agrees precisely with the value given for soft steel.

Comparisons of the thermal expansion characteristics for the various design strengths of each concrete type are shown graphically in Figures 23 to 26. The mean thermal coefficient tends to increase with design strength, probably as a direct result of the increase in cement factor. The mean thermal coefficients as indicated by the slope of each curve for the entire temperature range; the range below freezing ( $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ); and the range above freezing are tabulated in Table 26.

The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) has been established as a permanent institution of the Community. It is composed of representatives of the governments of the Member States and of the Commission itself. The Commission is responsible for the implementation of the Community's policies and for the management of the Community's budget. It also has the power to propose and to adopt regulations and decisions. The Commission is headed by a President, who is elected by the Council of Ministers for a five-year term. The President is assisted by a Vice-President and by several Commissioners. The Commission is also assisted by a Secretariat-General. The Commission's work is organized into several departments, each headed by a Director-General. The Commission's main tasks are to ensure the proper functioning of the Community's institutions, to manage the Community's budget, to propose and to adopt regulations and decisions, and to ensure the implementation of the Community's policies.

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COMPARISON OF THERMAL EXPANSION CHARACTERISTICS  
- CONCRETE TYPE E

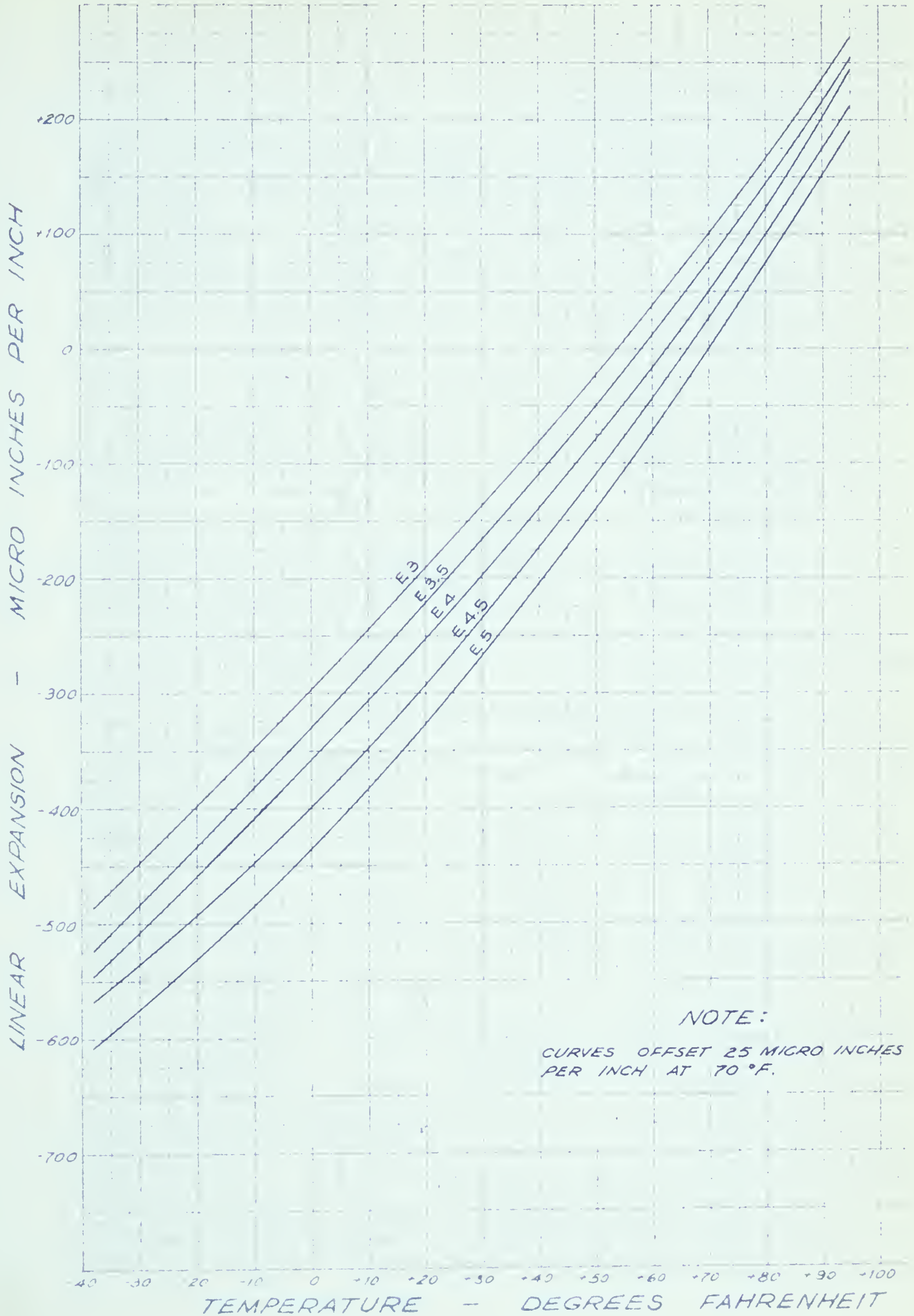


FIGURE 23



COMPARISON OF THERMAL EXPANSION CHARACTERISTICS  
— CONCRETE TYPE C

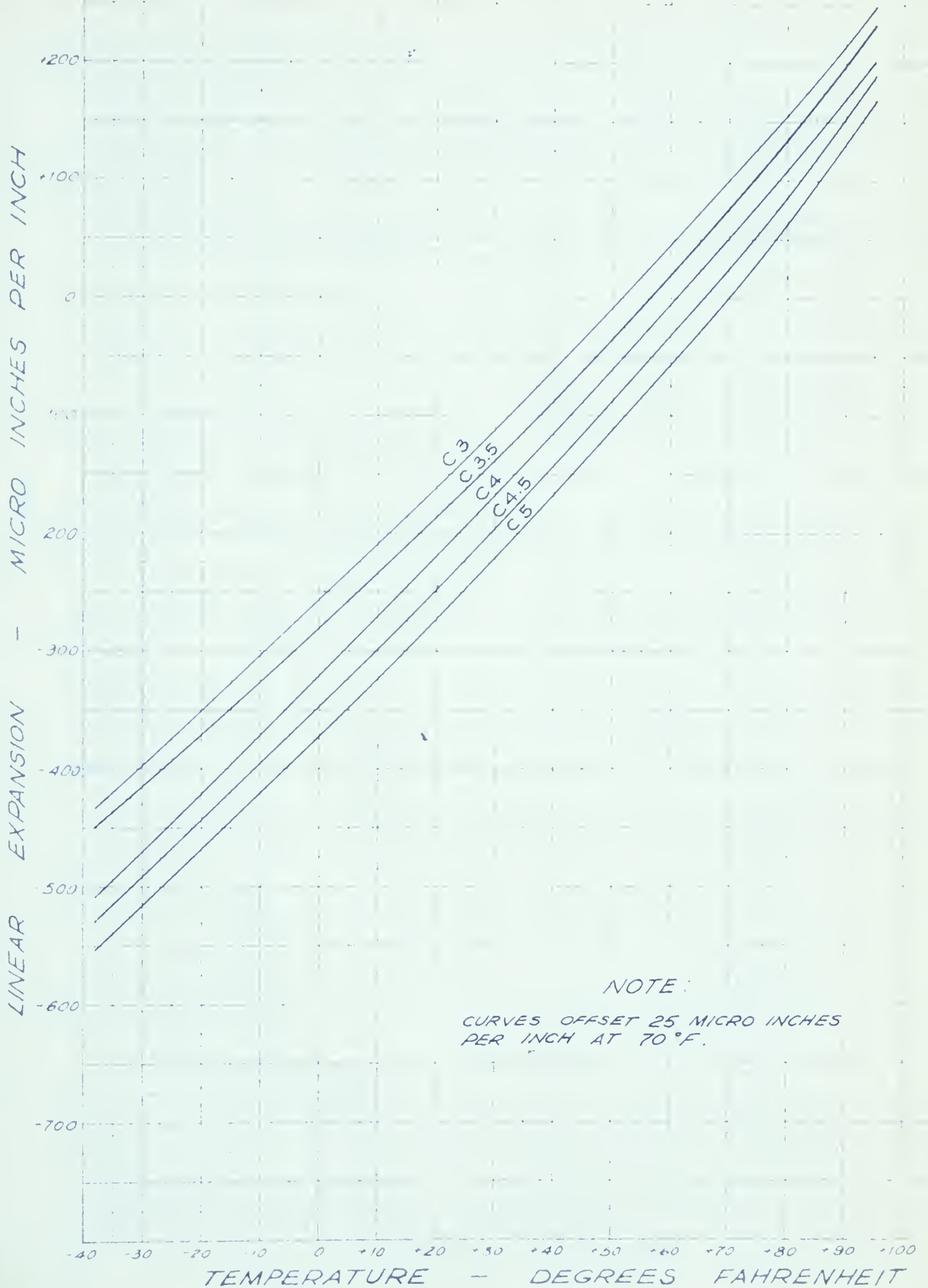


FIGURE 24





COMPARISON OF THERMAL EXPANSION CHARACTERISTICS  
— CONCRETE TYPE R'

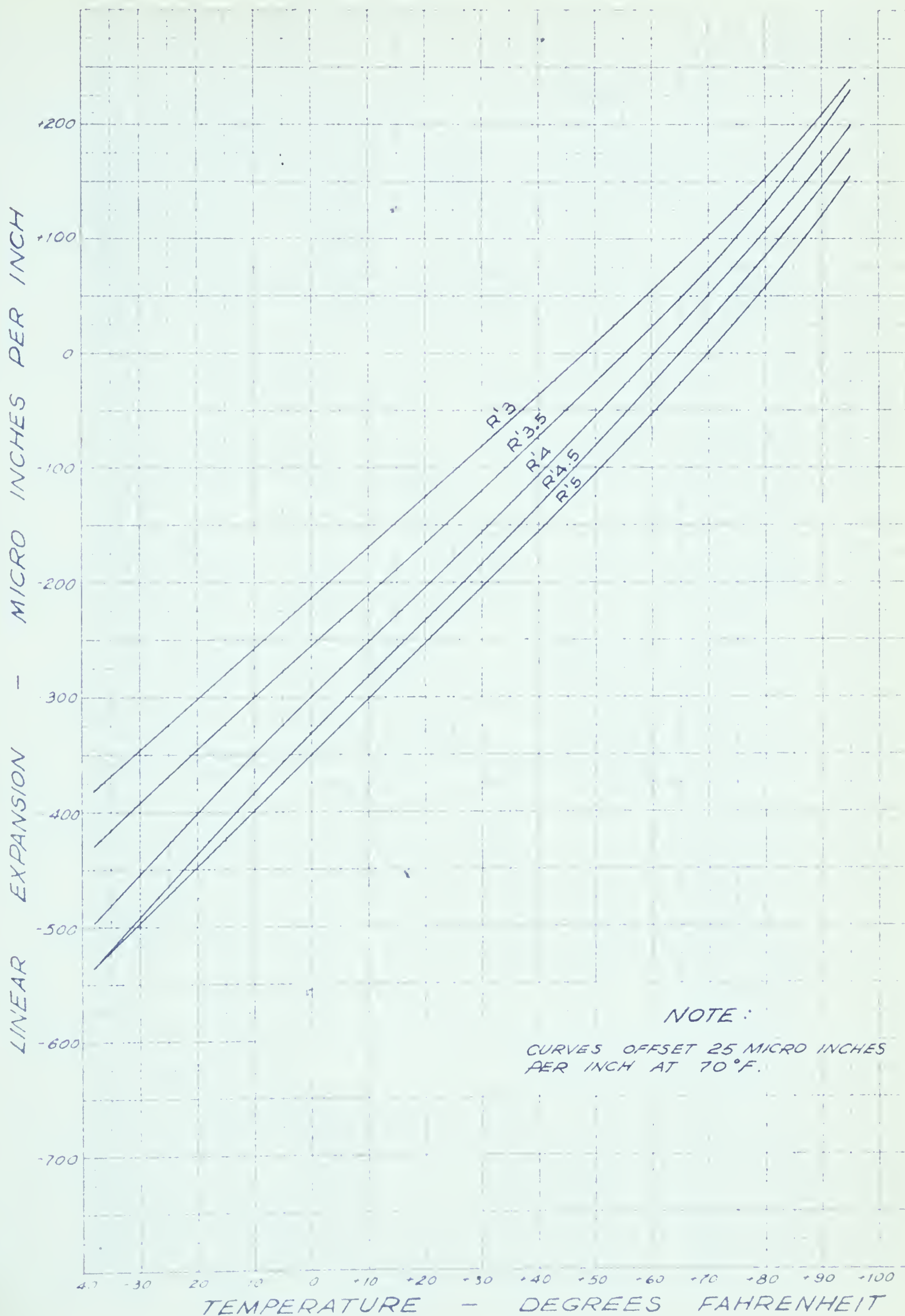


FIGURE 25



COMPARISON OF THERMAL EXPANSION CHARACTERISTICS  
— CONCRETE TYPE R

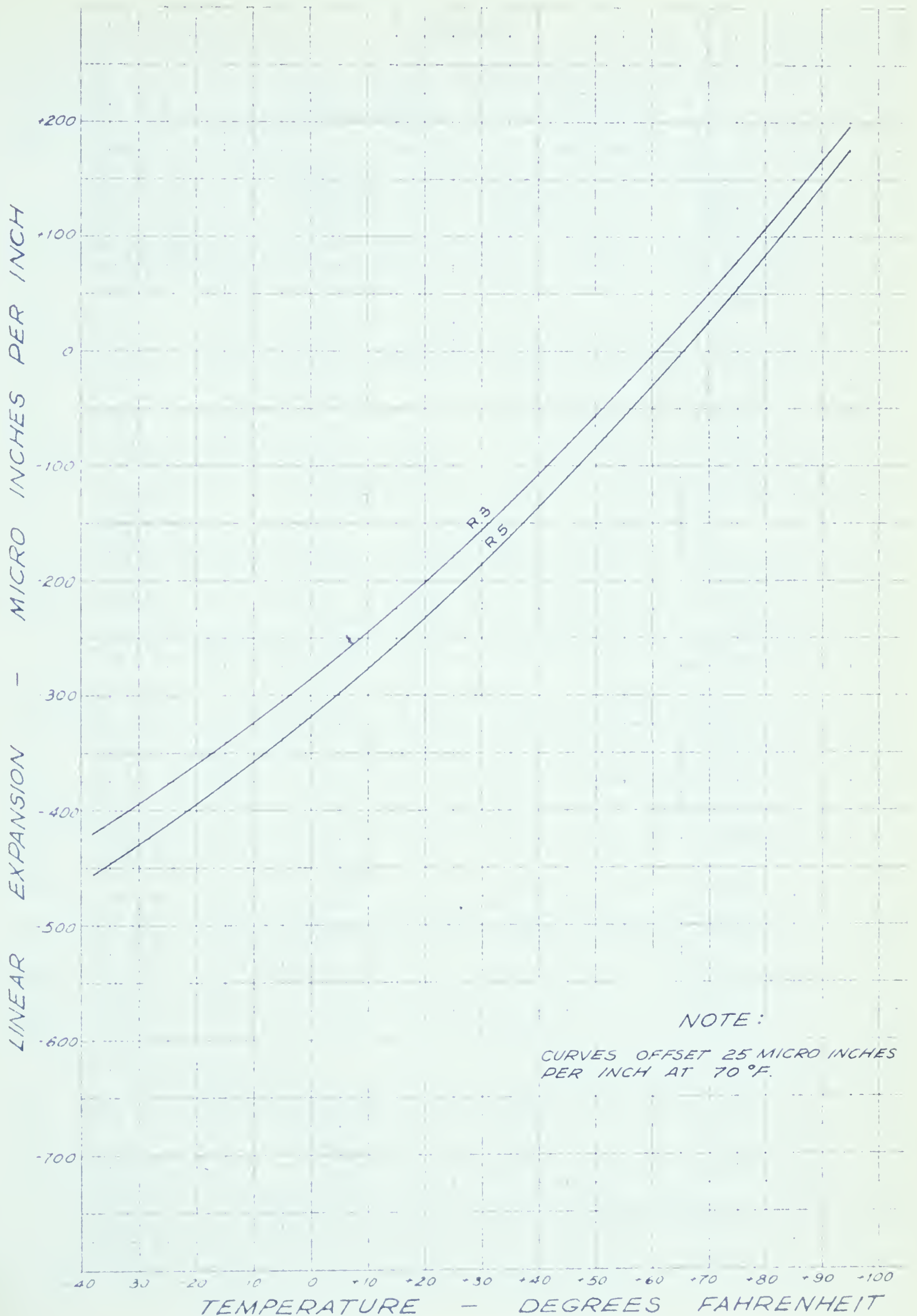


FIGURE 26





Table 26

Concrete Type	Mean Thermal Coefficient (Micro-inches per Inch per °F)		
	Entire Temperature Range	Below Freezing	Above Freezing
E3	5.6	5.1	6.3
E3.5	5.7	5.2	6.5
E4	5.8	5.2	6.8
E4.5	5.9	5.0	6.9
E5	6.1	5.1	7.0
C3	5.1	4.7	5.4
C3.5	5.1	4.6	5.6
C4	5.3	5.0	5.8
C4.5	5.3	4.9	5.8
C5	5.3	4.9	5.9
R'3	4.6	4.4	4.8
R'3.5	4.8	4.5	5.2
R'4	5.1	4.9	5.5
R'4.5	5.1	4.9	5.5
R'5	5.1	4.9	5.5
R3	4.7	3.9	5.4
R5	4.8	4.1	5.5

# Table 1

Approximate values of the function  $f(x)$  for various values of  $x$

Table 1

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f''(x)$
0.0	1.000	0.000	0.000
0.1	0.990	-0.100	-0.010
0.2	0.960	-0.200	-0.040
0.3	0.900	-0.300	-0.090
0.4	0.800	-0.400	-0.160
0.5	0.670	-0.500	-0.250
0.6	0.520	-0.600	-0.360
0.7	0.350	-0.700	-0.490
0.8	0.170	-0.800	-0.640
0.9	0.010	-0.900	-0.810
1.0	0.000	-1.000	-1.000

These coefficients were obtained by measuring the slope of a secant which was drawn on each curve to join the  $+80^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $-20^{\circ}\text{F}$  points; the  $-32^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $+32^{\circ}\text{F}$  points; and the  $+32^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+90^{\circ}\text{F}$  points respectively. This method was chosen in order to retain a uniform method of evaluating the slopes for all of the curves. An examination of the curves will reveal that the slopes of these secants represent the mean coefficients very closely.

The mean thermal coefficients which were obtained are compared with the cement factor in Figure 27. The tendency for the mean thermal coefficient to increase with the cement factor can be clearly seen. The chief exception to this trend is shown by concrete type E below freezing. The explanation for this behavior is not evident. In view of the variation in the fine and coarse aggregate proportions with strength, and the probable difference in the thermal expansion properties of the fine and coarse aggregates, a comparison of this type is qualitative at best. The increase in the thermal coefficient of concrete with the richness of mix has been reported by many other investigators.

The Calgary aggregates appear to produce concretes of lower thermal coefficient than do the Edmonton aggregates (Figures 28 and 29). Although it is true that for a given design strength the Edmonton concretes were prepared with a slightly larger cement factor than were any of the Calgary concretes, a careful examination of Figures 28 and 29 or Figure 27 shows that even the Edmonton concrete of 3,000 p.s.i. design (E3) produces a steeper curve and larger mean thermal coefficient than do any of the Calgary concretes of 5,000





MEAN THERMAL COEFFICIENT  
V.S.  
CEMENT FACTOR

94

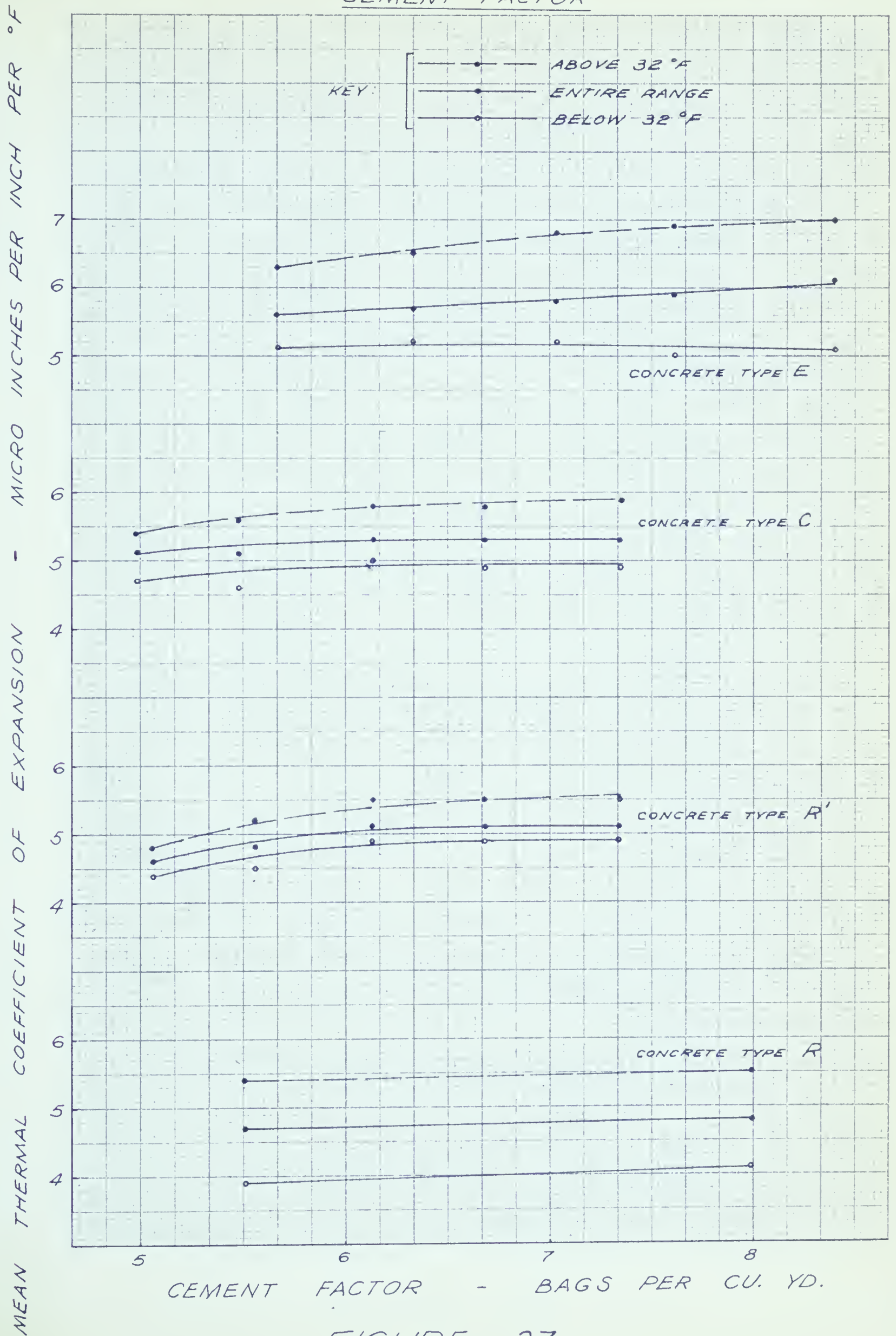


FIGURE 27



COMPARISON OF THERMAL EXPANSION CHARACTERISTICS  
 - 3000 PSI DESIGN STRENGTH

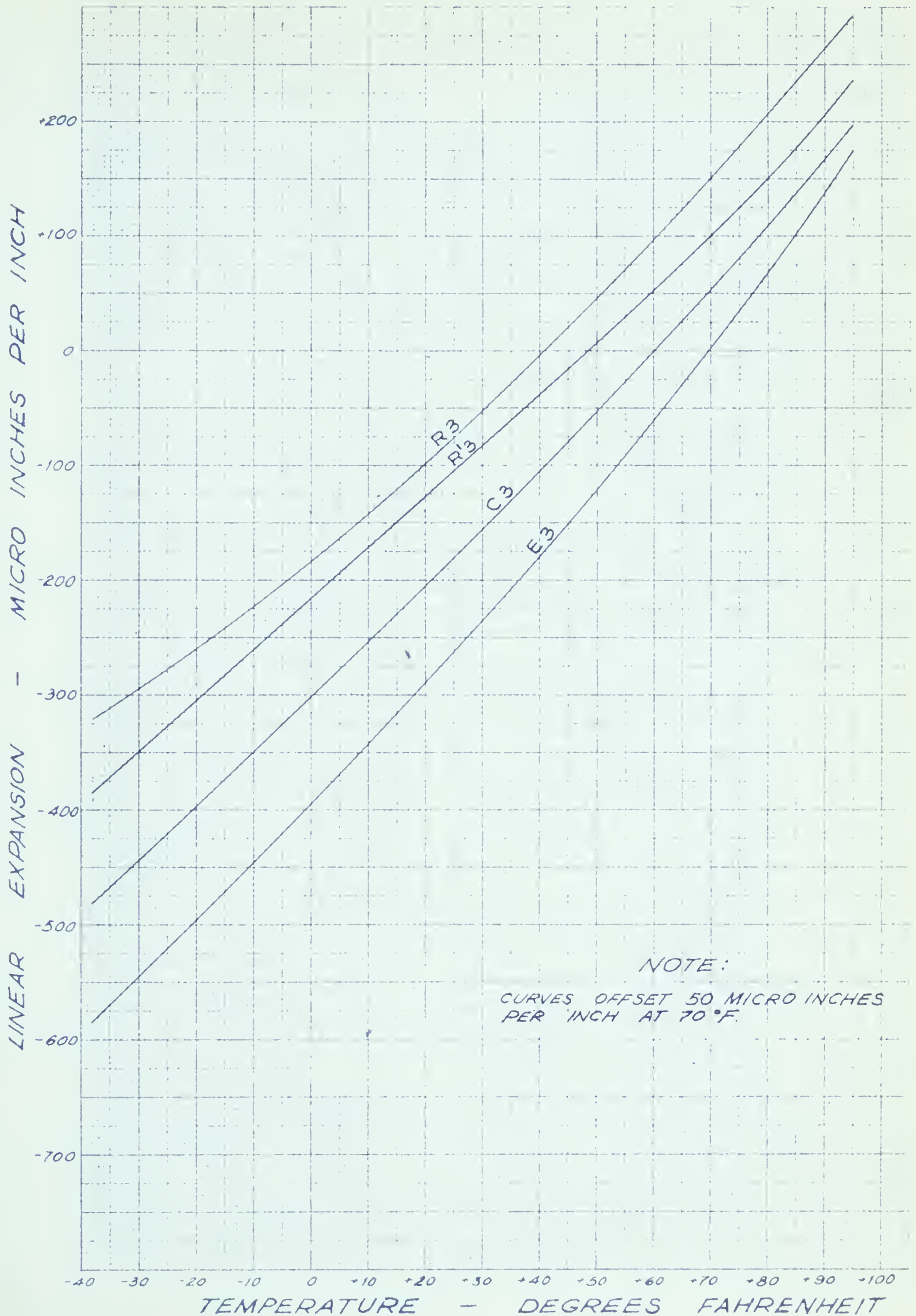


FIGURE 28





COMPARISON OF THERMAL EXPANSION CHARACTERISTICS  
— 5000 PSI. DESIGN STRENGTH

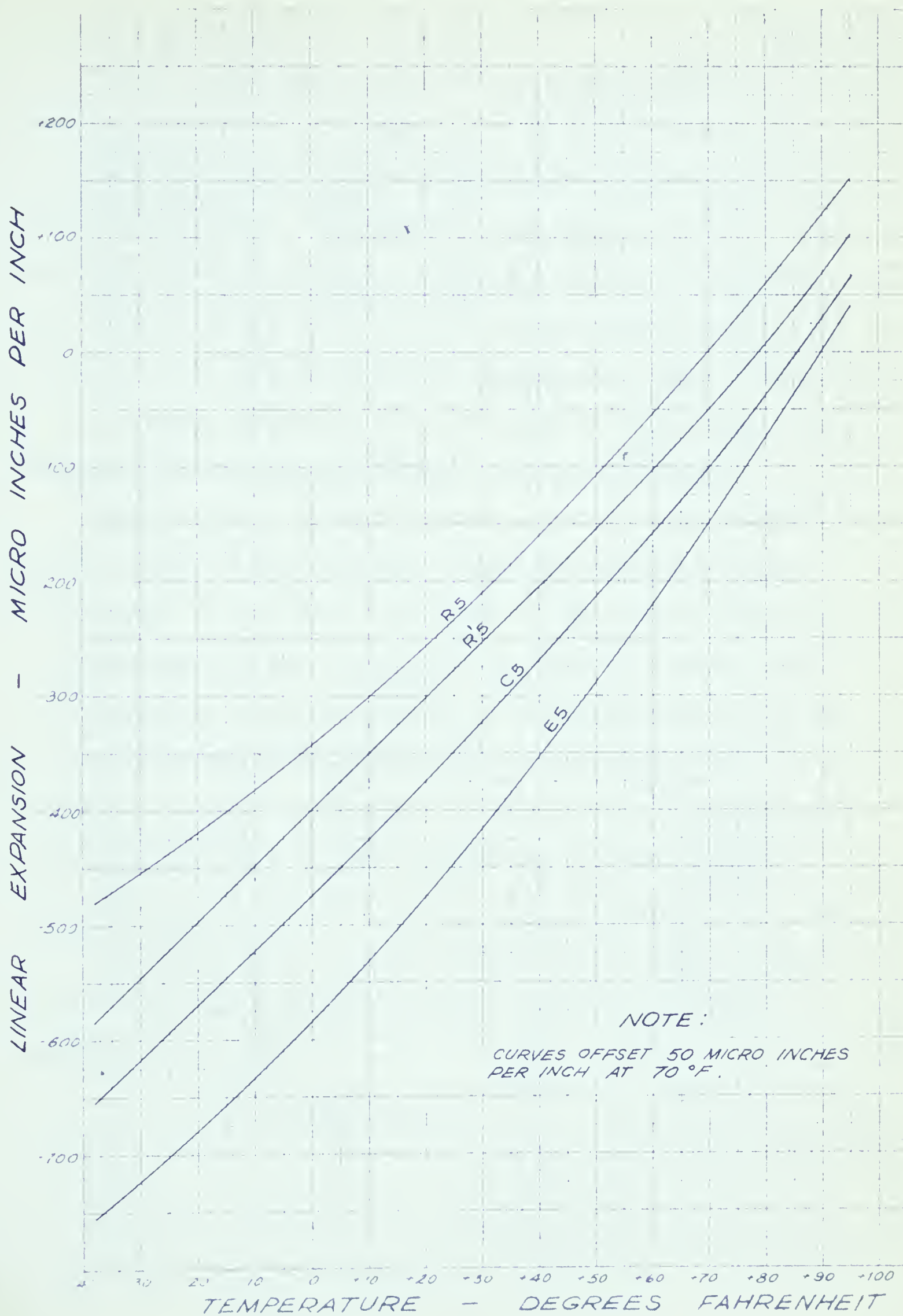


FIGURE 29



p.s.i. design (C5, R'5, R5).

The use of fine aggregate of very low fineness modulus in concrete (type R) does not appear to produce thermal expansion characteristics greatly different from concrete prepared from aggregate of more suitable grading (type R'). Comparison of the thermal expansion properties of these concretes are shown in Figures 27 to 29. Although the curvature of the unit length-temperature relationship is somewhat more pronounced for concrete type R than for type R', the possible difference in the mineralogy of the fine aggregates are probably responsible and not the difference in grading.

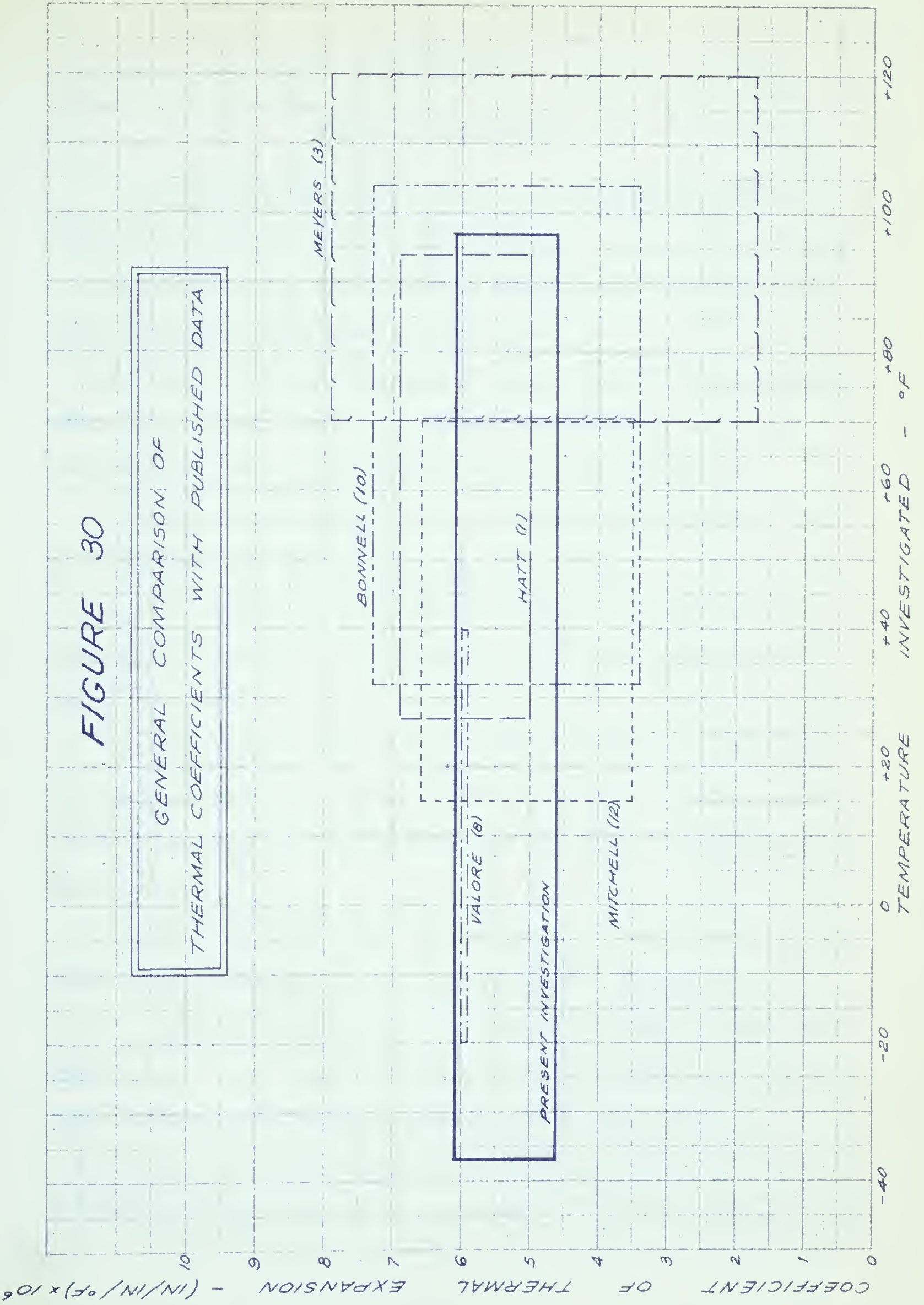
A direct comparison of the mean thermal coefficients obtained in the present investigation with coefficients obtained by other investigators does not have a great deal of significance other than to indicate the relative magnitudes. The number of variables which have influenced the magnitude of the thermal coefficient as obtained by each investigation has differed substantially enough that direct comparison can be qualitative only. Figure 30 shows a general comparison of the results of this investigation with the results of some other investigations. It appears from this comparison that the concretes studied in the present program do not possess any highly unusual properties with regard to their coefficients of thermal expansion.





FIGURE 30

GENERAL COMPARISON OF  
THERMAL COEFFICIENTS WITH PUBLISHED DATA





## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The principal conclusions which have been formulated in this thesis may be summarized as follows:

1. The concretes which were studied did not possess unusually high or unusually low thermal coefficients.
2. The thermal coefficient was not a constant for the concretes which were studied. Within the limits of the investigation, the instantaneous thermal coefficients increased with temperature.
3. Mean thermal coefficients have been found to range from 4.6 to 6.1 micro-inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit.
4. An increase in cement factor, inherent in an increase in strength, was accompanied by an increase in the mean thermal coefficient.
5. The source of the aggregate had a considerable effect upon the magnitude of the mean thermal coefficient. The Calgary aggregates produced concretes of lower thermal coefficient than the Edmonton aggregates.
6. For the single cycle of freezing and thawing a residual expansion or "permanent set" was evident whenever it was measured.
7. The concretes were in a relatively dry condition and were subjected to a slow thermal expansion test, which produced no sudden discontinuity in the length-temperature relationship upon freezing which would have been the result of the conversion of water to ice within the pore structure of the concrete.

# DECLARATION

## DECLARATION OF INTEREST

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that I am not a member of the

Board of Directors of the

Company, and that I have no interest in the

affairs of the Company.

I have signed this declaration in the presence of the

Board of Directors of the Company.

Witness my hand and seal this

day of

19

at

the City of

State of

I have signed this declaration in the presence of the

Board of Directors of the Company.

Witness my hand and seal this

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at

the City of

State of

I have signed this declaration in the presence of the

Board of Directors of the Company.

Witness my hand and seal this



8. The coefficient of thermal expansion for the steel reinforcing bar has been found to be  $6.1 \times 10^{-6}$  inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit.

9. "SR-4" electrical resistance strain gages have proven quite satisfactory in the measurement of length changes due to temperature changes.



## CHAPTER VIII

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Many instances arose during the development and execution of the tests when it was evident that more suitable procedures might produce better results. Other instances arose when it was realized that further research should be conducted to ascertain the effects of certain variables. A number of recommendations follow for the consideration of anyone desirous of performing further tests of this type.

The first difficulty was encountered in obtaining constant conditions for the accelerated drying process to which all specimens were subjected. A water tank situated against the outside of one of the concrete walls of the "constant" humidity room was responsible for a variable seepage of moisture through the wall and into the room. This situation could be remedied by the introduction of a suitable vapor barrier. In addition, low humidities at room temperature could not be held constant because of the absence of a mechanism capable of introducing or removing small quantities of moisture from the air. Variation in the moisture content from specimen to specimen could be minimized by changes here.

Many improvements which could be made in the temperature control cabinet are obvious. The thermostatic controls were far from adequate and the satisfactory control and maintenance of temperature was achieved only by exhaustive manual control involving a large degree of personal judgment. Excellent mercury thermostats are available or can

# THE SOCIETY

It is the purpose of the Society to promote the study of the history of the United States and to publish a journal of the history of the United States. The Society is composed of persons who are interested in the history of the United States and who are desirous of promoting the study of the history of the United States.

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be easily fabricated and precisely calibrated but must be used in conjunction with a precision electronic relay, available at some expense. The author would strongly recommend such an investment. Sufficient evidence has been presented in support of the adequacy of "SR-4" electrical resistance strain gages in measuring thermal strains, and if mechanical strain measurements are deleted, a liquid medium which is far superior to air could be used to advantage.

With regard to the thermal expansion of Alberta concretes, further research could be carried out to expand upon the effects of any of the numerous variables.

The field for further research appears to be completely open with regard to the thermal expansion of lightweight concretes.



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APPENDIX

1. The first of the three is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission.
2. The second is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission.
3. The third is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission.
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9. The ninth is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission.
10. The tenth is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission.



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General description of the project, including the objectives, scope, and the organization of the work.	1
Methodology used in the project, including the research methods, data collection, and analysis.	2
Results of the project, including the findings, conclusions, and recommendations.	3
Discussion of the results, including the interpretation of the findings, the limitations of the study, and the implications for future research.	4
References.	5
Appendix A: Data collection instruments.	6
Appendix B: Data analysis results.	7
Appendix C: Additional findings and conclusions.	8
Appendix D: Additional references.	9
Appendix E: Additional data collection instruments.	10
Appendix F: Additional data analysis results.	11
Appendix G: Additional findings and conclusions.	12
Appendix H: Additional references.	13
Appendix I: Additional data collection instruments.	14
Appendix J: Additional data analysis results.	15
Appendix K: Additional findings and conclusions.	16
Appendix L: Additional references.	17
Appendix M: Additional data collection instruments.	18
Appendix N: Additional data analysis results.	19
Appendix O: Additional findings and conclusions.	20
Appendix P: Additional references.	21
Appendix Q: Additional data collection instruments.	22
Appendix R: Additional data analysis results.	23
Appendix S: Additional findings and conclusions.	24
Appendix T: Additional references.	25
Appendix U: Additional data collection instruments.	26
Appendix V: Additional data analysis results.	27
Appendix W: Additional findings and conclusions.	28
Appendix X: Additional references.	29
Appendix Y: Additional data collection instruments.	30
Appendix Z: Additional data analysis results.	31
Appendix AA: Additional findings and conclusions.	32
Appendix AB: Additional references.	33
Appendix AC: Additional data collection instruments.	34
Appendix AD: Additional data analysis results.	35
Appendix AE: Additional findings and conclusions.	36
Appendix AF: Additional references.	37
Appendix AG: Additional data collection instruments.	38
Appendix AH: Additional data analysis results.	39
Appendix AI: Additional findings and conclusions.	40
Appendix AJ: Additional references.	41
Appendix AK: Additional data collection instruments.	42
Appendix AL: Additional data analysis results.	43
Appendix AM: Additional findings and conclusions.	44
Appendix AN: Additional references.	45
Appendix AO: Additional data collection instruments.	46
Appendix AP: Additional data analysis results.	47
Appendix AQ: Additional findings and conclusions.	48
Appendix AR: Additional references.	49
Appendix AS: Additional data collection instruments.	50
Appendix AT: Additional data analysis results.	51
Appendix AU: Additional findings and conclusions.	52
Appendix AV: Additional references.	53
Appendix AW: Additional data collection instruments.	54
Appendix AX: Additional data analysis results.	55
Appendix AY: Additional findings and conclusions.	56
Appendix AZ: Additional references.	57
Appendix BA: Additional data collection instruments.	58
Appendix BB: Additional data analysis results.	59
Appendix BC: Additional findings and conclusions.	60
Appendix BD: Additional references.	61
Appendix BE: Additional data collection instruments.	62
Appendix BF: Additional data analysis results.	63
Appendix BG: Additional findings and conclusions.	64
Appendix BH: Additional references.	65
Appendix BI: Additional data collection instruments.	66
Appendix BJ: Additional data analysis results.	67
Appendix BK: Additional findings and conclusions.	68
Appendix BL: Additional references.	69
Appendix BM: Additional data collection instruments.	70
Appendix BN: Additional data analysis results.	71
Appendix BO: Additional findings and conclusions.	72
Appendix BP: Additional references.	73
Appendix BQ: Additional data collection instruments.	74
Appendix BR: Additional data analysis results.	75
Appendix BS: Additional findings and conclusions.	76
Appendix BT: Additional references.	77
Appendix BU: Additional data collection instruments.	78
Appendix BV: Additional data analysis results.	79
Appendix BW: Additional findings and conclusions.	80
Appendix BX: Additional references.	81
Appendix BY: Additional data collection instruments.	82
Appendix BZ: Additional data analysis results.	83
Appendix CA: Additional findings and conclusions.	84
Appendix CB: Additional references.	85
Appendix CC: Additional data collection instruments.	86
Appendix CD: Additional data analysis results.	87
Appendix CE: Additional findings and conclusions.	88
Appendix CF: Additional references.	89
Appendix CG: Additional data collection instruments.	90
Appendix CH: Additional data analysis results.	91
Appendix CI: Additional findings and conclusions.	92
Appendix CJ: Additional references.	93
Appendix CK: Additional data collection instruments.	94
Appendix CL: Additional data analysis results.	95
Appendix CM: Additional findings and conclusions.	96
Appendix CN: Additional references.	97
Appendix CO: Additional data collection instruments.	98
Appendix CP: Additional data analysis results.	99
Appendix CQ: Additional findings and conclusions.	100







APPENDIX ISAMPLE CALCULATIONS



APPENDIX ISAMPLE CALCULATIONSConcrete Mix Design

All concrete mix designs were based upon the recommended practice for selecting proportions for concrete as proposed by A.C.I. Committee 613 (16). Only the units have been changed to conform to Canadian measures.

The calculations performed for concrete type R'5 are presented here to indicate the design procedure used for all concrete types. Detailed explanations of the design procedure are not included since these are to be found elsewhere (16).

Aggregate Origin: Peerless Rock, Calgary

Properties:	C. A. Max. Size	1 in.
	C. A. Unit Wt.	101.4 Lb./Cu.Ft.
	C.A. Bulk Sp. Gr.	2.64
	F. A. Bulk Sp. Gr.	2.67
	C. A. Moisture Content	0.12 %
	F. A. Moisture Content	0.10 %
	C. A. Absorption	0.81 %
	F. A. Absorption	1.20 %
	F. A. Fineness Modulus	2.97

Requirements: 28-day strength: 5,000 p.s.i. Slump: 2 to 3 in.  
Non air entrained.

CHAPTER 3

THEORY OF THE ATOM

1.1. THE ATOM

The atom is the smallest particle of an element which cannot be created or destroyed. It is the basic unit of matter. The atom is made up of three sub-particles, namely, electrons, protons and neutrons. Electrons are negatively charged particles, protons are positively charged particles and neutrons are neutral particles. The mass of an electron is very small compared to the mass of a proton and a neutron. The mass of a proton is approximately equal to the mass of a neutron. The mass of an electron is approximately 1/1836th of the mass of a proton.

Properties of Electrons		Properties of Protons	
Charge	Negative	Charge	Positive
Mass	Very small	Mass	Very large
Discovery	By Cathode ray experiment	Discovery	By Alpha ray experiment
Symbol	e	Symbol	p
Relative mass	1/1836	Relative mass	1
Relative charge	-1	Relative charge	+1
Present in	All atoms	Present in	All atoms
Discovery	By Cathode ray experiment	Discovery	By Alpha ray experiment
Symbol	e	Symbol	p
Relative mass	1/1836	Relative mass	1
Relative charge	-1	Relative charge	+1
Present in	All atoms	Present in	All atoms



Table 5 \* : W/C = 3.88 gal. per bag.

Mixing water = 28.5 gal./cu. yd. as determined in  
trial mix.

Table 3 \* : Entrapped air = 1.5%

Cement content required =  $\frac{28.5}{3.88} = 7.35$  bags/cu. yd.

Table 6 \* : C.A. Required = .643 x 27 = 17.35 cu. ft.

Solid Volumes per Cubic Yard:

$$\text{Cement} = \frac{28.5 \times 87.5}{3.15 \times 62.4} = 3.27 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$\text{C.A.} = \frac{17.35 \times 101.4}{2.64 \times 62.4} = 10.70 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$\text{Water} = \frac{28.5 \times 10}{62.4} = 4.57 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$\text{Air} = 0.015 \times 27 = 0.41 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$\text{Sum} = 18.95 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$\text{F.A.} = 27 - 18.95 = 8.05 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

Weights per Cubic Yard (dry):

$$\text{Cement} = 7.35 \times 87.5 = 643 \text{ Lbs.}$$

$$\text{C.A.} = 17.35 \times 101.4 = 1760 \text{ Lbs.}$$

$$\text{Water} = 28.5 \times 10 = 285 \text{ Lbs.}$$

$$\text{F.A.} = 8.05 \times 166.5 = 1340 \text{ Lbs.}$$

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

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Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Find the value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  : 10 Marks

Table 27

Mix Proportion Corrections for One Cu. Ft. Mix  
Concrete Type R'5

---

	Cement	C. A.	F. A.	Water
Dry Weight Lbs.	23.8	65.2	49.6	10.56
Moisture Content %		.12	.10	
Absorption %		.81	1.20	
Water Correction %		+.69	+1.1	
Water Correction Lbs.		+.45	+.55	+1.00
Aggregate Correction (Moisture Content x Dry Weight)		.08	.06	
Net Weight Lbs.	23.8	65.3	49.6	11.56

The required weight of coarse aggregate was obtained by recombining the size fractions according to the natural grading which was shown in Table 2. The recombination proportions for the one cubic foot mix were as follows:

Screen Size:	3/4	1/2	3/8	No. 4	Pan
Percent Retained:	23.4	47.0	13.6	16.0	0.0
Weight (Lbs.):	15.3	30.7	8.9	10.4	0.0
Total Weight =			65.3 Lbs.		





### Reduction of "SR-4" Strain Gage Data

The method by which the reduced data were obtained for the "SR-4" strain gage readings as shown in Tables 8 to 25, inclusive, is described in the following sample calculations as applied to concrete type R'5.

A copy of the original readings for concrete type R'5, Specimen 1, is shown in Table 28 and the corresponding readings which were taken to check for drift in the strain indicator are shown in Table 29. Calculations were performed in tabular form as shown in Table 30. Table 22 which shows the reduced data for concrete type R' is repeated here for convenient reference.

The first reduction made, was with regard to temperature. The two specimen and the two dummy temperature readings were averaged separately and the average readings corrected according to the thermocouple calibration curves shown in Figures 36, 37 and 38 of Appendix III. Consider reading 1, Table 28, for example:

Mean specimen temperature:  $(-35.8 -35.8) \div 2 = 35.8$

Corrected (Figure 36):  $- 36.9^{\circ}\text{F}$

Mean dummy temperature:  $(-35.8 -35.8) \div 2 = 35.8$

Corrected (Figure 36):  $- 36.9^{\circ}\text{F}$

The remaining temperatures shown in Table 30 were obtained similarly.

The next step was to obtain the mean strain gage reading. Consider reading 1, Table 28 again:

$(11894 + 10423 + 12825 + 10904) \div 4 = 11511$

The fourth column of Table 30 was arrived at in this manner.

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Table 28

Temperature - SR-4 Strain Gage Readings				Concrete Type R'5		Specimen 1			
Read. Date No.	Time	Temperature °F			SR-4 Strain Gage Reading				
		Air	Specimen	Dummy	1	2	3	4	
1.	Jan. 22	1:42 PM	-35.7	-35.8	-35.8	11894	10423	12825	10904
			-35.8	-35.8					
2.	Jan. 22	5:25 PM	- 5.4	- 5.4	- 5.4	11690	10248	12638	10714
			- 5.4	- 5.4	- 5.4				
3.	Jan. 23	12:10 PM	+19.3	+19.0	+18.9	11523	10103	12481	10553
			+19.2	+19.0	+19.0				
4.	Jan. 23	3:49 PM	+42.0	+42.1	+42.1	11347	9941	12313	10381
			+42.1	+42.1	+42.0				
5.	Jan. 24	12:30 PM	+72.1	+71.8	+72.1	11136	9753	12111	10180
			+72.1	+71.8	+72.1				
6.	Jan. 24	4:40 PM	+98.0	+97.6	+97.6	10978	9607	11943	10022
			+98.1	+97.6	+97.6				

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Temp	Pulse	Respiration	Blood Pressure	Remarks
1	John Doe	25	M	5'10"	170	98.6	72	18	120/80	Normal
2	Jane Smith	28	F	5'5"	130	98.4	68	16	110/70	Normal
3	Robert Johnson	32	M	6'2"	190	98.8	75	20	130/90	Normal
4	Mary White	22	F	5'3"	110	98.2	65	15	100/60	Normal
5	David Brown	35	M	5'8"	160	98.5	70	17	115/75	Normal
6	Sarah Green	27	F	5'6"	125	98.3	66	16	105/65	Normal
7	Michael Black	30	M	6'0"	180	98.7	73	19	125/85	Normal
8	Emily Davis	24	F	5'4"	115	98.1	64	15	102/62	Normal
9	Christopher Lee	33	M	5'9"	165	98.6	71	18	118/78	Normal
10	Amanda Wilson	26	F	5'7"	135	98.4	67	16	108/68	Normal

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Temp	Pulse	Respiration	Blood Pressure	Remarks
11	James Taylor	31	M	6'1"	185	98.7	74	19	128/88	Normal
12	Lisa Anderson	29	F	5'6"	128	98.3	66	16	106/66	Normal
13	Kevin Thomas	34	M	6'3"	200	98.9	76	21	135/95	Normal
14	Nicole Martinez	23	F	5'4"	112	98.1	63	14	98/58	Normal
15	Brandon Clark	36	M	5'9"	170	98.6	72	18	120/80	Normal
16	Stephanie Lewis	25	F	5'5"	122	98.3	65	15	104/64	Normal
17	Gregory Hall	38	M	6'4"	210	99.0	78	22	140/100	Normal
18	Michelle King	27	F	5'7"	132	98.4	67	16	109/69	Normal
19	Anthony Scott	32	M	6'0"	182	98.7	73	19	126/86	Normal
20	Christina Adams	24	F	5'4"	114	98.1	64	15	101/61	Normal

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Temp	Pulse	Respiration	Blood Pressure	Remarks
21	Matthew Baker	30	M	6'2"	195	98.8	75	20	132/92	Normal
22	Olivia Garcia	26	F	5'6"	126	98.3	66	16	107/67	Normal
23	Benjamin Hill	35	M	6'1"	188	98.7	74	19	129/89	Normal
24	Sophia Young	23	F	5'3"	108	98.0	62	14	96/56	Normal
25	Lucas Allen	33	M	5'8"	162	98.5	70	17	116/76	Normal
26	Isabella King	28	F	5'5"	124	98.3	65	15	105/65	Normal
27	Sebastian Wright	37	M	6'5"	220	99.1	80	23	145/105	Normal
28	Madeline Lopez	25	F	5'7"	130	98.4	67	16	110/70	Normal
29	Christopher Evans	31	M	6'0"	180	98.6	72	18	122/82	Normal
30	Avery Carter	24	F	5'4"	110	98.1	63	14	99/59	Normal



Table 29

Check for Instrument Zero Drift  
During Test on Concrete Type R'5

Active Gage		A	C	B	D	Mean Zero Drift
Dummy Gage		C	A	D	B	
Date	Time					
Jan. 22	1:39 PM	10792	11177	10209	11758	0
	1:47 PM	10791	11177	10209	11758	0
	5:17 PM	10792	11177	10209	11760	0
	5:45 PM	10792	11175	10209	11758	0
Jan. 23	12:07 PM	10792	11176	10209	11759	0
	12:21 PM	10792	11178	10209	11761	+1
	3:48 PM	10792	11178	10209	11760	+1
	3:55 PM	10793	11174	10209	11758	0
Jan. 24	12:20 PM	10791	11175	10209	11759	0
	12:37 PM	10790	11175	10207	11758	-1
	4:25 PM	10789	11175	10208	11757	-2
	5:01 PM	10790	11176	10208	11759	-1



Table 22

## REDUCED THERMAL EXPANSION DATA

CONCRETE TYPE R'5

TIME <sup>†</sup> HRS.	SPECIMEN 1		SPECIMEN 2		SPECIMEN 3		MEAN	
	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$	TEMP.* °F	$\delta L/L \times 10^6 \pm$
REDUCED SR-4 STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.9	- 549	- 36.8	- 534	- 36.8	- 513	- 36.8	- 532
4	- 8.0	- 406	- 8.3	- 399	- 8.0	- 377	- 8.1	- 394
23	+ 16.9	- 270	+ 17.0	- 268	+ 17.2	- 254	+ 17.0	- 264
27	+ 40.4	- 157	+ 40.3	- 160	+ 40.4	- 150	+ 40.4	- 156
47	+ 70.4	+ 4	+ 70.4	+ 5	+ 70.4	+ 7	+ 70.4	+ 5
51	+ 97.1	+ 171	+ 97.2	+ 170	+ 97.7	+ 175	+ 97.3	+ 172
REDUCED DEMEC STRAIN GAGE READINGS								
0	- 36.9	- 538	- 36.8	- 547	- 36.0	- 546	- 36.6	- 544
4	- 8.0	- 399	- 8.0	- 404	- 8.0	- 398	- 8.0	- 400
23	+ 16.4	- 266	+ 16.9	- 271	+ 17.1	- 267	+ 16.8	- 268
27	+ 40.4	- 161	+ 40.4	- 161	+ 40.6	- 159	+ 40.5	- 160
47	+ 70.5	+ 3	+ 70.5	+ 3	+ 70.6	+ 3	+ 70.5	+ 3
51	+ 97.2	+ 165	+ 97.2	+ 180	+ 97.5	+ 165	+ 97.3	+ 170

<sup>†</sup> Time from start of test.

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

‡ Datum at 70 °F.

第一组：1 1 1 1

第二组：1 1 1 1

第三组：1 1 1 1

第四组：1 1 1 1

第五组：1 1 1 1

第六组：1 1 1 1

第七组：1 1 1 1

第八组：1 1 1 1

第九组：1 1 1 1

第十组：1 1 1 1

第十一组：1 1 1 1

第十二组：1 1 1 1

第十三组：1 1 1 1

第十四组：1 1 1 1

第十五组：1 1 1 1

第十六组：1 1 1 1

第十七组：1 1 1 1

第十八组：1 1 1 1



The correction to be applied to account for drift in the strain indicator was obtained by considering the drift in instrument zero with respect to the readings taken at the start of a particular test run. The calculation did not necessitate the establishment of instrument zero itself, although the results are the same. Consider the reading at 5:01 p.m., January 25th, Table 29, for example:

Initial readings:	10792	11177	10209	11758
5:01 p.m. readings:	10790	11176	10208	11759
Net change in readings:	-2	-1	-1	+1
Net change in instrument zero:	$(-2 -1) \div 2$		$(-1 +1) \div 2$	
Mean change in instrument zero or "zero drift":	$\frac{[(-2 -1) \div 2] + [(-1 +1) \div 2]}{2} = -0.75$			

All values in the last column of Table 29 were obtained in this manner and rounded to the nearest micro-inch per inch favoring zero. The mean strain gage readings were corrected accordingly, to the nearest micro-inch per inch. Consider reading 6, Table 30:

Mean strain gage reading:	10637
Time read:	4:40 P.M.
Mean zero drift interpolated according to time:	$-1 + \left[ \frac{(5:01 - 4:40)}{(5:01 - 4:25)} \times (-2 - -1) \right] = -2$
Corrected mean strain reading:	$10637 - 2 = 10635$

The values in the fifth column of Table 30 were obtained similarly.



In order to establish a reference datum at 70°F for the unit length changes, the mean corrected strain reading corresponding to 70°F was obtained by interpolation between readings 4 and 5 as follows:

$$10996 - \{[(70 - 40.4) \div (70.4 - 40.4)] \times (10996 - 10795)\} = 10798$$

The indicated unit length increase, Table 30, Column 6, was obtained by considering the above reading as datum. These length changes represent differences in unit length between the specimen and comparator or dummy, with the unit length at 70°F taken as datum. Consider reading 6 for example:

$$\text{Indicated unit length increase: } (10635 - 10798) = 163$$

The unit length increase of the dummy or comparator was obtained by linear interpolation of the data given by the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, as recorded in Chapter IV and repeated in Table 31 in converted form. Consider reading 1, Table 30:

Unit length of comparator at -36.9°F:

$$\{[(1070 - 1410) \div 30] \times [(36.9 - 20.0)]\} - 1070 = 1262$$





Table 30

SR-4 Calculation Sheet				Concrete Type R'5		Specimen 1		
Corrected Temperature		Mean Strain		Per Datum at 70°F				
Read. No.	Specimen OF	Dummy OF	As Read	Corrected For Zero Drift	Indicated Unit Length Increase	Unit Length Increase of Dummy	Net Unit Length Increase	
Micro-inches per Inch								
1	-36.9	-36.9	11511	11511	+713	-1262	-549	
2	- 8.0	- 8.0	11322	11322	+524	- 930	-406	
3	+16.9	+16.9	11165	11165	+367	-637	-270	
4	+40.4	+40.4	10995	10996	+198	-355	-157	
	70	70		10798	0	0	0	
5	+70.4	+70.6	10795	10795	- 3	+ 7	+ 4	
6	+97.1	+97.1	10637	10635	-163	+334	+171	



Table 31Thermal Expansion Characteristics of Aluminum Comparator

Temperature (°F)	Unit Linear Thermal Expansion (Micro-inches per Inch)
- 50	-1410
- 20	-1070
+ 10	- 720
+ 40	- 360
+ 70	0
+100	+ 370
+130	+ 750

The last column in Table 30 was obtained by adding the sixth and seventh columns algebraically.

The second and last columns of Table 30 were recorded in Table 22 as the Reduced SR-4 Strain Gage Readings. The calculations were similar for the other two specimens and the readings for the three specimens were averaged and recorded in the last two columns of Table 22. The times given in the first column of Table 22, are the mean for the three specimens and have been rounded to the nearest hour. These were recorded to give some indication of the rate at which each particular test was performed.

All except the most trivial calculations were made with the aid of a computing machine. The results were stored on tape and thoroughly checked.





### Reduction of "Demec" Gage Data

The following sample calculations, as applied to concrete type R'5, show the method by which the reduced data were obtained for the "Demec" strain gage readings as shown in Tables 8 to 25 inclusive.

A copy of the original readings for concrete type R'5, specimen 1, is shown in Table 32, and the calculations which were performed are shown in Table 33 in tabular form. The reduced data for concrete type R' (Table 22) has been repeated in the preceding section for convenient reference.

The first reduction made here, as with the "SR-4" readings, was with regard to temperature. Readings A and B, Table 32, were averaged and corrected in the same way as for the "SR-4" readings to obtain the second column of Table 33. Reading C which was a measure of the temperature under the insulation was ignored. This procedure had very little effect, if any, upon the validity of the results in view of the temperature distribution through the specimen as described in Appendix III.

As pointed out in Chapter IV, each specimen was taken out of the temperature control cabinet just prior to taking the "Demec" gage readings. In most instances a small change in length of the specimens was observed by repeating the reading at the first gage point (see Table 32). In order to correct for this change which would be due to a small indeterminable temperature rise (drop) of the specimen, it was assumed that the increase (decrease) in temperature varied linearly with time and that the readings from gage point to gage point were taken at uniform intervals of time. These assumptions are



Table 32

Temperature-Demec Gage Readings				Concrete Type R'5				Specimen 1			
Read. Date No.	Time	Temperature OF			Demec Gage Reading						
		A	B	C	1	2	3	4			
1 Jan. 22	1:57 PM	-35.8	-35.8	-35.7	767.5 768.1	763.6	764.1	766.4			
2 Jan. 22	5:54 PM	- 5.4	- 5.4	- 5.4	781.0 781.2	778.0	778.0	781.0			
3 Jan. 23	12:26 PM	+18.5	+18.5	+18.5	793.6 793.5	791.5	792.4	794.5			
4 Jan. 23	4:08 PM	+42.0	+42.0	+42.0	803.6 803.8	802.6	803.6	805.2			
5 Jan. 24	12:47 PM	+72.0	+72.0	+72.5	820.0 819.9	819.0	820.6	821.9			
6 Jan. 24	5:07 PM	+97.7	+97.7	+98.2	835.5 835.3	835.5	838.0	838.3			

Remarks: 1. Gage was checked to standard bar of 800.0 before and after each set of readings.

2. Temperature: A and B = specimen, C = under insulation.

\* Experiment 1: The effect of temperature on the rate of reaction  
 \* Reaction:  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$  (catalyzed by  $\text{MnO}_2$ )

Time (s)	Volume of $\text{O}_2$ (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Rate of reaction (cm <sup>3</sup> /s)	Temperature (°C)
0	0	0	20
10	10	0.5	20
20	20	1.0	20
30	30	1.5	20
40	40	2.0	20
50	50	2.5	20
60	60	3.0	20
70	70	3.5	20
80	80	4.0	20
90	90	4.5	20
100	100	5.0	20

\* Conclusion: The rate of reaction increases with temperature.  
 \* Graph: A graph of Volume of  $\text{O}_2$  (cm<sup>3</sup>) vs Time (s) shows a linear increase.

\* Precautions: The reaction should be carried out in a well-ventilated area.  
 \* References: Chemistry for Dummies



Table 33

Demec Calculation Sheet			Concrete Type R'5		Specimen 1	
Read. No.	Corrected Temp. °F	Mean Reading	Difference In Mean Reading	Difference x 9.8	Unit Length Increase	
Micro-inches per Inch						
1	-36.9	765.2			-538	
2	- 8.0	779.4	-14.2	-139	-399	
3	+16.4	793.0	-13.6	-133	-266	
4	+40.4	803.7	-10.7	-105	-161	
	+70.0	820.1	-16.4	-161	0	
5	+70.5	820.4	+ 0.3	+ 3	+ 3	
6	+97.2	836.9	+16.5	+162	+165	



approximately correct and are certainly better than none. The corrections made in this manner were small and it is to be emphasized that the net effect of error in the assumptions can be considered negligible. Consider reading 1, Table 32, to illustrate the application of the foregoing assumptions in arriving at the mean corrected "Demec" gage reading:

Net increase in first reading:  $(768.1 - 767.5) = 0.6$

Considering the first reading on gage point 1 to have had no error due to temperature rise:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error in reading:} \quad 1 &= 0 \\ 2 &= (0.6) \div 4 \times 1 = 0.15 \\ 3 &= (0.6) \div 4 \times 2 = 0.30 \\ 4 &= (0.6) \div 4 \times 3 = 0.45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Or error in sum of 4 readings: } 1.5 \times 0.6 = 0.9$$

Corrected mean:

$$(767.5 + 763.6 + 764.1 + 766.4 - 0.9) \div 4 = 765.2$$

The procedure described was performed to obtain all readings in the second column shown in Table 33 with the exception of reading 3. The decrease in the reading for gage point 1 obviously could not have been the result of a temperature drop and is apparently due to personal or instrumental error. Cases such as this were not numerous, and a direct mean of the first four readings was utilized.

The difference between successive mean readings was obtained next to form the fourth column in Table 33, and multiplication of each of these terms by the "Demec" gage factor of 9.8 converted the differences to micro-inches per inch as may be seen in the fifth column. The unit





length increase based upon a datum unit length at 70° F was obtained by the summation of the differences and is recorded in the sixth column of Table 33.

The second and last columns of Table 33 were recorded in Table 22 as the Reduced Demec Strain Gage Readings. The remaining entries in Table 22 follow the same logic as discussed for the Reduced SR-4 Strain Gage Readings in the preceding section.



## APPENDIX II

### PROOF TESTS





## APPENDIX II

### PROOF TESTS

In order to establish conclusively that the application of "SR-4" strain gages in measuring the thermal expansion of concrete would give satisfactory results, samples of materials of predetermined thermal expansion characteristics were obtained from two sources and tested. The first of these was a commercial sample of vitreous silica glass. The United States National Bureau of Standards presented the following data as being typical and very close to the actual expansion of such material:

<u>Temperature (°F)</u>	<u>Linear Thermal Expansion (%)</u>
-50	-0.0017
-20	-0.0015
+10	-0.0011
+40	-0.0006
+70	0.0000
+100	+0.0014

The linear thermal expansion, as given above was converted to micro-inches per inch and plotted in Figure 31.

The second sample of predetermined thermal expansion characteristics was provided by the United States Steel Export Company along with the following thermal expansion data which had been determined at their Applied Research Laboratory:

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the variables of interest. The study is designed to explore the factors that influence the outcome variable. The data was collected from a sample of participants who were selected through a random sampling method. The study was conducted over a period of six months. The results of the study are presented in the following sections. The first section discusses the findings of the study, and the second section discusses the implications of the findings. The third section discusses the limitations of the study, and the fourth section discusses the conclusions of the study.

Variable	Value
1.00	0.00
2.00	0.00
3.00	0.00
4.00	0.00
5.00	0.00
6.00	0.00
7.00	0.00

The results of the study are presented in the following sections. The first section discusses the findings of the study, and the second section discusses the implications of the findings. The third section discusses the limitations of the study, and the fourth section discusses the conclusions of the study. The study was conducted over a period of six months. The data was collected from a sample of participants who were selected through a random sampling method. The study was designed to explore the factors that influence the outcome variable. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the variables of interest.

<u>Temperature (°F)</u>	<u>Linear Thermal Expansion (%)</u>
- 50	- 0.078
- 25	- 0.062
0	- 0.045
+ 50	- 0.012
+ 70	0.000
+100	+ 0.017

The linear thermal expansion was converted to micro-inches per inch and plotted in Figure 32.

Tables 34 and 35 show the reduced data which were obtained for these samples using procedure and methods similar to those used for the concrete specimens. "Demec" gage data were not obtained for the U.S.S. steel sample since sufficient evidence of the use of the "Demec" gage was obtained in the test on the vitreous silica sample.

Comparisons of the data which were obtained are shown in Figures 31 and 32. Agreement is very good for the vitreous silica sample. Agreement is not as good for the U.S.S. steel sample but agreement of results obtained by the two completely separate test runs is excellent.

—

Source:

1000

12

—

11



## THERMAL EXPANSION OF VITREOUS SILICA GLASS

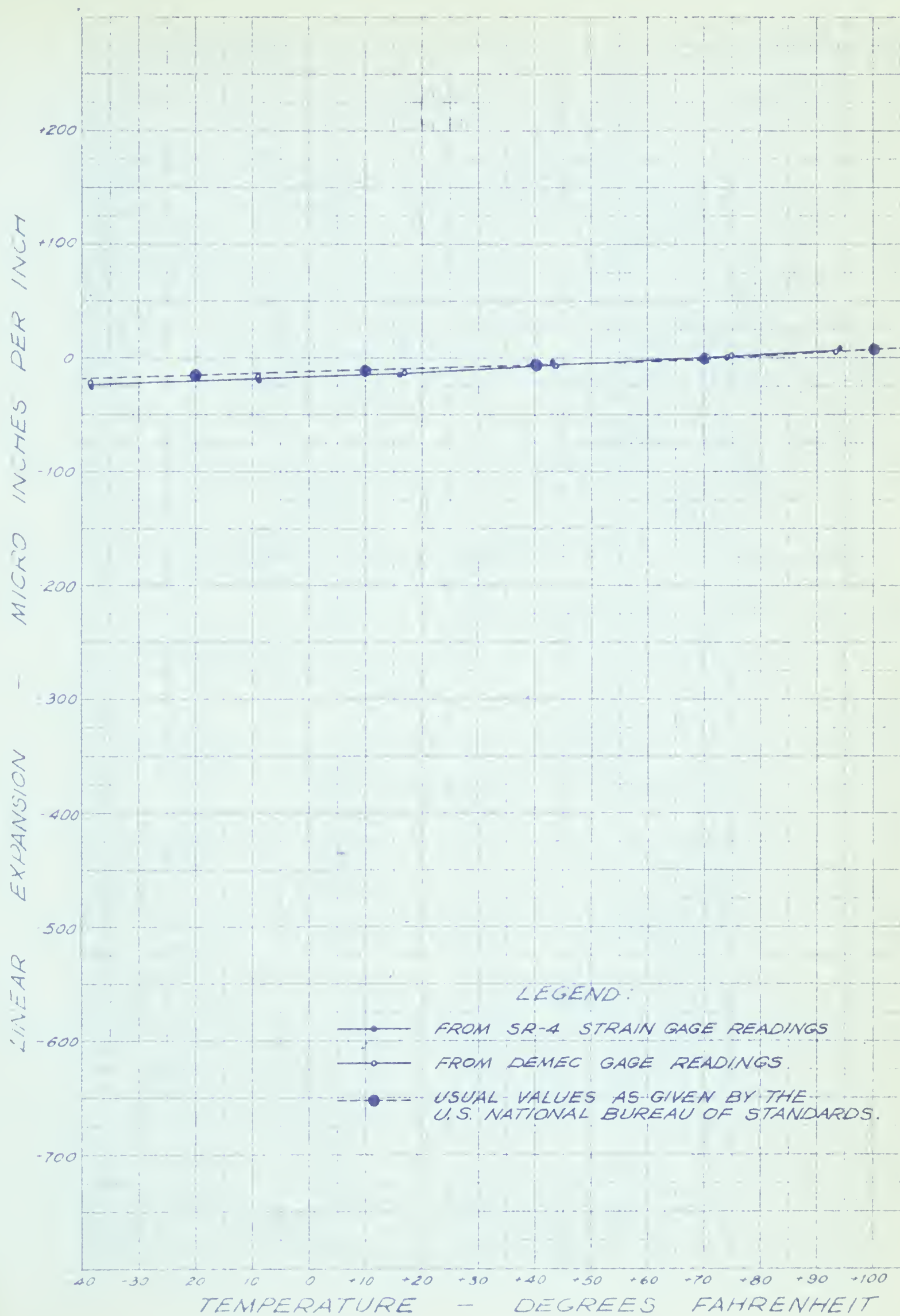


FIGURE 31



THERMAL EXPANSION OF U.S.S. STEEL SAMPLE

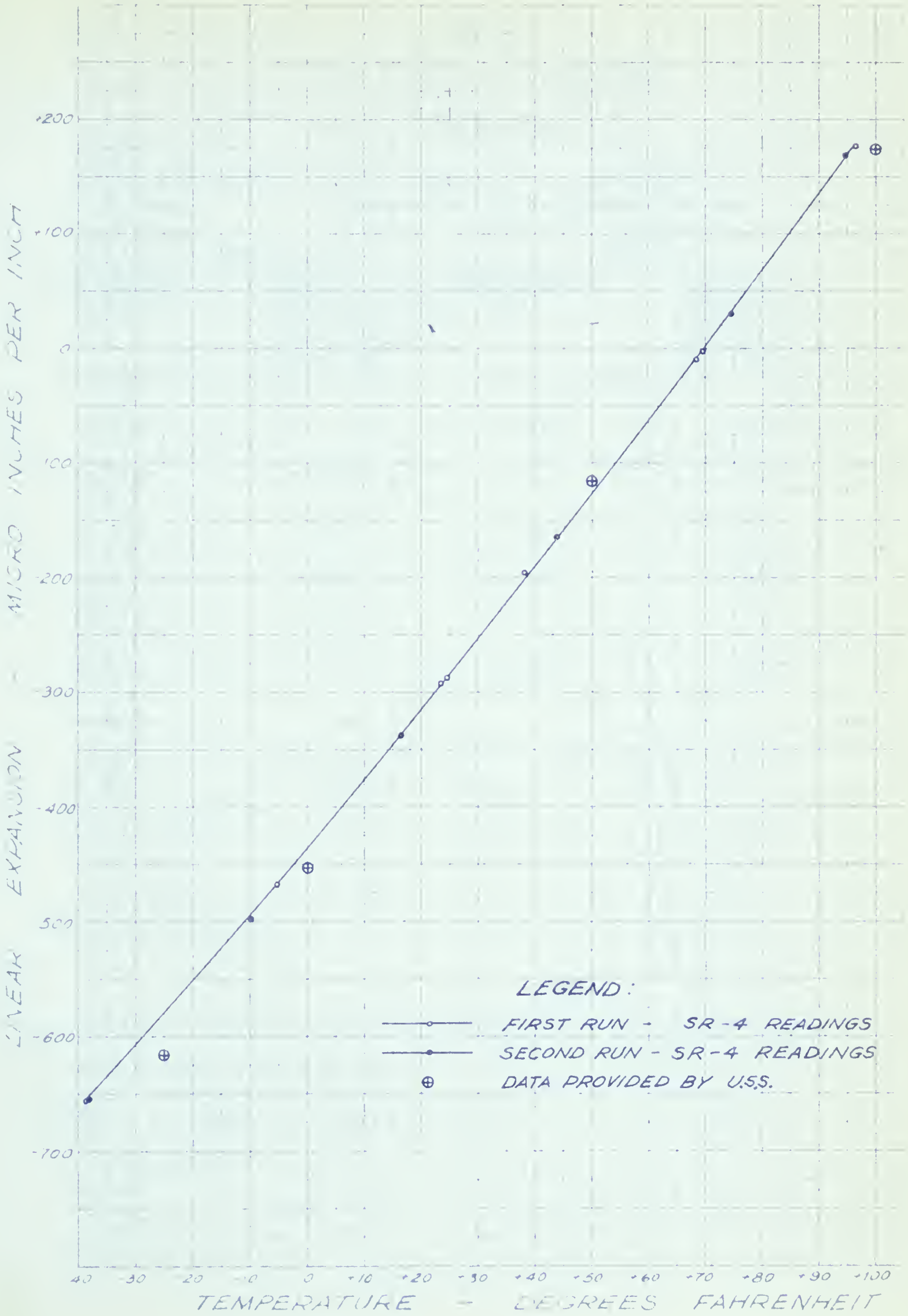


FIGURE 32





Table 34Reduced Thermal Expansion Data- U.S.S. SteelSR-4 Strain Gage Readings

Run 1		Run 2	
Temperature * °F	Mean $\nabla$ Expansion (Micro-inches per Inch)	Temperature * °F	Mean $\nabla$ Expansion (Micro-inches per Inch)
+ 69.7	- 3	- 38.4	- 657
- 38.4	- 657	- 10.0	- 498
+ 5.1	- 468	+ 16.3	- 339
+ 23.6	- 292	+ 43.9	- 165
+ 24.2	- 287	+ 74.5	+ 30
+ 38.1	- 196	+ 94.4	+ 168
+ 68.3	- 10		
+ 96.3	+ 177		

---

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

$\nabla$  Datum at 70°F.

Table 1

Summary of the data for the first 10 years

Table 2

Summary of the data for the last 10 years

First 10 years		Last 10 years	
Year	Value	Year	Value
1970	1.00	1980	1.00
1971	1.05	1981	1.05
1972	1.10	1982	1.10
1973	1.15	1983	1.15
1974	1.20	1984	1.20
1975	1.25	1985	1.25
1976	1.30	1986	1.30
1977	1.35	1987	1.35
1978	1.40	1988	1.40
1979	1.45	1989	1.45
1980	1.50	1990	1.50

Table 3

Summary of the data for the last 10 years

Table 35Reduced Thermal Expansion Readings- Vitreous Silica Glass

Temperature * °F	Mean $\nabla$ Expansion (Micro-inches per Inch)
---------------------	--

---

## Reduced SR-4 Strain Gage Readings:

- 38.4	- 26
- 9.8	- 22
+ 16.4	- 15
+ 43.1	- 3
+ 74.5	+ 1
+ 94.0	+ 9

## Reduced Demec Strain Gage Readings:

- 38.5	- 23
- 9.0	- 18
+ 16.9	- 14
+ 43.9	- 7
+ 74.9	+ 1
+ 93.3	+ 5

---

\* Mean of two thermocouples.

$\nabla$  Datum at 70°F.





APPENDIX IIIPRELIMINARY TESTS



### APPENDIX III

#### PRELIMINARY TESTS

##### Establishment of Test Methods

In order to establish basic techniques and procedures, a preliminary thermal expansion test was performed on a small concrete beam 3-1/2" x 4-1/2" x 18" in the laboratory using the crudest of apparatus. Six "SR-4" strain gages of 1" gage length and six "Demec" gage points were mounted on the specimen. The circuit for the "SR-4" strain gages was the same as shown previously in Figure 4, except in simplified form. A brass rod of roughly known thermal coefficient (10.8 micro-inches per inch per degree Fahrenheit) on which only one "SR-4" strain gage was mounted was used as comparator. A layer of heavy building paper was used as insulation to help damp out the effects of temperature fluctuations. The specimen was set horizontally within a small refrigeration unit. Temperatures were measured by means of a thermometer, placed under the insulation.

The results of the test are shown graphically in Figure 33 with the zero length change datum taken at +79° F. Most of the test methods and procedures were based upon the observations and experiences gained in this test.

##### Selection of Insulation

Some form of insulation for the test specimens was considered necessary in order to provide a damping effect on temperature fluctuations within the temperature control cabinet and to prevent undue rise





THE THERMAL EXPANSION OF PRELIMINARY  
CONCRETE SPECIMEN

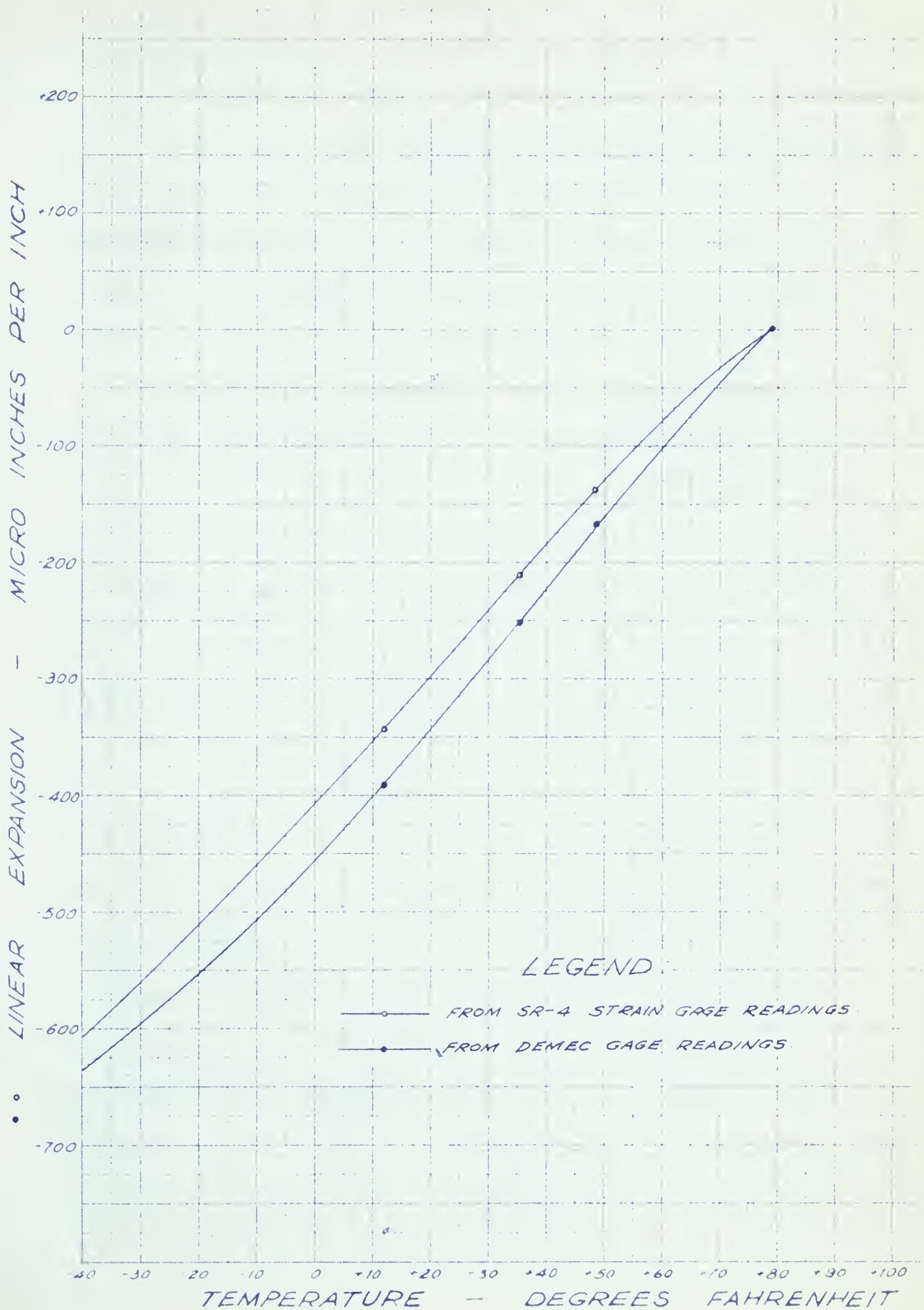


FIGURE 33



in the temperature of the specimens when removed from the cabinet for "Demec" gage readings. A suitable form of insulation would be thin to allow the "Demec" gage points to protrude, strong and durable enough to withstand repeated handling of the specimens, easily applied, and possess good insulating qualities. Three types of insulating material which appeared to be suitable were procured; namely, a heavy felt cloth, a thin quilted cloth material, and a thin foam plastic material.

In order to obtain some measure of the relative insulating qualities of these materials, a test was conducted on three 3-1/2" diameter by 10" concrete cylinders, each insulated with one of the materials. The specimens were placed in a small refrigeration unit and brought to a temperature of about 0°C at which they were held for about 24 hours. This particular temperature was chosen since it was compatible with the lower temperature limit of a readily available thermometer which was graduated in 0.1°C divisions. The specimens were removed from the refrigeration unit one at a time, the thermometer was placed under the insulation, and temperature and time readings were observed and recorded as shown in Table 36. The data are shown graphically in Figure 34. The relative insulating properties were compared by observing the time required for the temperature under the insulation to rise 0.1°C from the minimum temperature reading. The small arrows in Figure 34 indicate these conditions.





Table 36Temperature - Time Data for Various Insulating Materials

Felt			Foam Plastic			Quilting		
Temp.	Time		Temp.	Time		Temp.	Time	
	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
-0.9	0	00	-0.2	0	00	-2.1	0	00
-1.0		15	-0.4		35	-2.5		25
-1.0		40	-0.5	1	17	-3.0	1	00
-1.1	1	05	-0.6		43	-3.2		36
-1.1		20	-0.6	2	00	-3.3	2	20
-1.1		55	-0.6		15	-3.3		40
-1.1	2	10	-0.6		30	-3.3		55
-1.1		20	-0.6		50	-3.2	3	30
-1.0		35	-0.6	3	00	-3.1		58
-1.0		50	-0.5		17	-3.0	4	30
-1.0	3	35	-0.3	4	30	-2.9	5	25
-0.9		58	-0.2	5	45	-2.8		55
-0.8	4	55	+0.3	7	27	-2.5	7	18
-0.7	5	30	+0.4	7	56	-2.0	8	35
-0.2	8	45	+0.5	8	20	-1.9	9	00
-0.1	9	20						

The curves indicated that the quilting was inferior but that there was little difference in the insulating properties of the felt and foam plastic. The felt was chosen because of its slightly superior handling properties.



## TEMPERATURE V.S. TIME - VARIOUS INSULATING MATERIALS

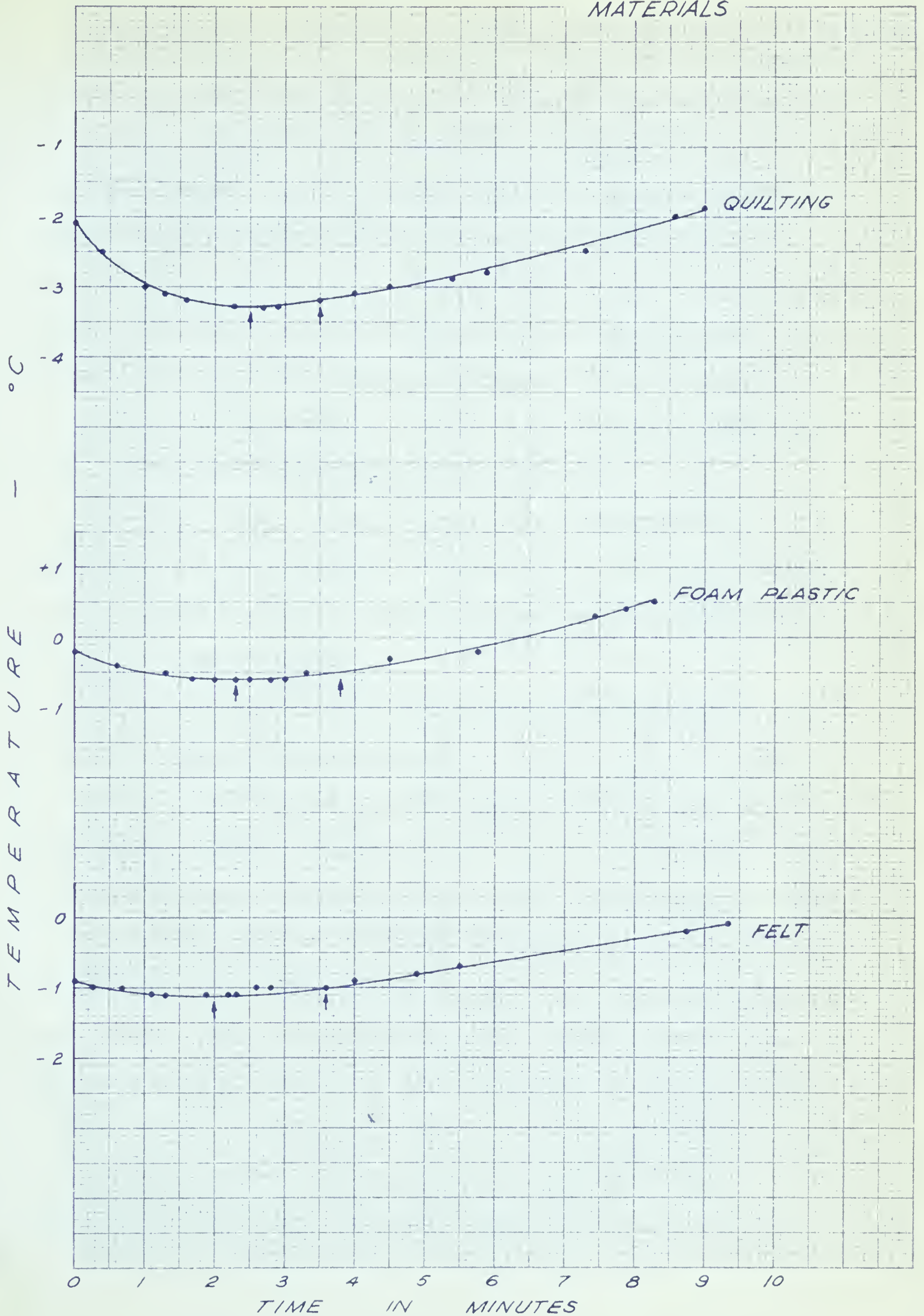


FIGURE 34





After the temperature control cabinet had been assembled, a test was run to establish the effectiveness of the felt insulation in damping the effects (on the specimens) of temperature fluctuations within the cabinet. A 3-1/2" diameter by 10", concrete specimen insulated with two layers of felt was placed within the cabinet and left for several hours. Temperature readings were taken at several points within the specimen by means of thermocouples which were inserted into holes, the locations of which are shown in Figure 35a. In this way, the temperature distribution through the specimen was measured while the cabinet temperature fluctuated.

At a later time, the specimen was brought to equilibrium with the cabinet and then the cabinet temperature was purposely increased several degrees in order to establish the nature of the temperature gradient through the specimen.

The data obtained in these tests are shown in Table 37 and are represented graphically in Figure 35.

The results indicated that the damping effects of the felt insulation were adequate (Figure 35b) and that two thermocouples, one at the center and one located half way between the center and outside of the specimen, would be sufficient for temperature measurements of all specimens. Even when the temperature of the surroundings was much different than the temperature of the specimen (Figure 35c), the temperature was uniform ( $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) throughout the specimen except at the surface. The effect of a thin layer at the surface being at a temperature different than the rest of the specimen would be negligible in the results of thermal expansion tests run under good



Table 37

Temperature Variation Through Concrete Specimen

Time (Hrs.:Min.)	Elapsed Time (Min.)	Temperature - °F					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
10:37	0	-36.3	-36.3	-36.3	-36.3	-36.3	-36.3
10:41	4	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5
10:45	8	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5	-36.5	-36.3
10:49	12	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-35.0
10:53	16	-36.3	-36.4	-36.3	-36.4	-36.4	-32.9
10:57	20	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.3	-36.0
11:01	24	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.8
11:05	28	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.4	-36.5
4:31	0	+15.6	+15.6	+15.5	+15.5	+15.5	+23.1
4:35	4	+15.6	+15.5	+15.5	+15.5	+16.8	+23.3
4:39	8	+16.3	+16.2	+16.2	+16.2	+17.4	+22.2
4:43	12	+17.1	+17.1	+17.1	+17.1	+18.1	+22.8
4:47	16	+17.8	+17.7	+17.7	+17.7	+18.6	+23.3





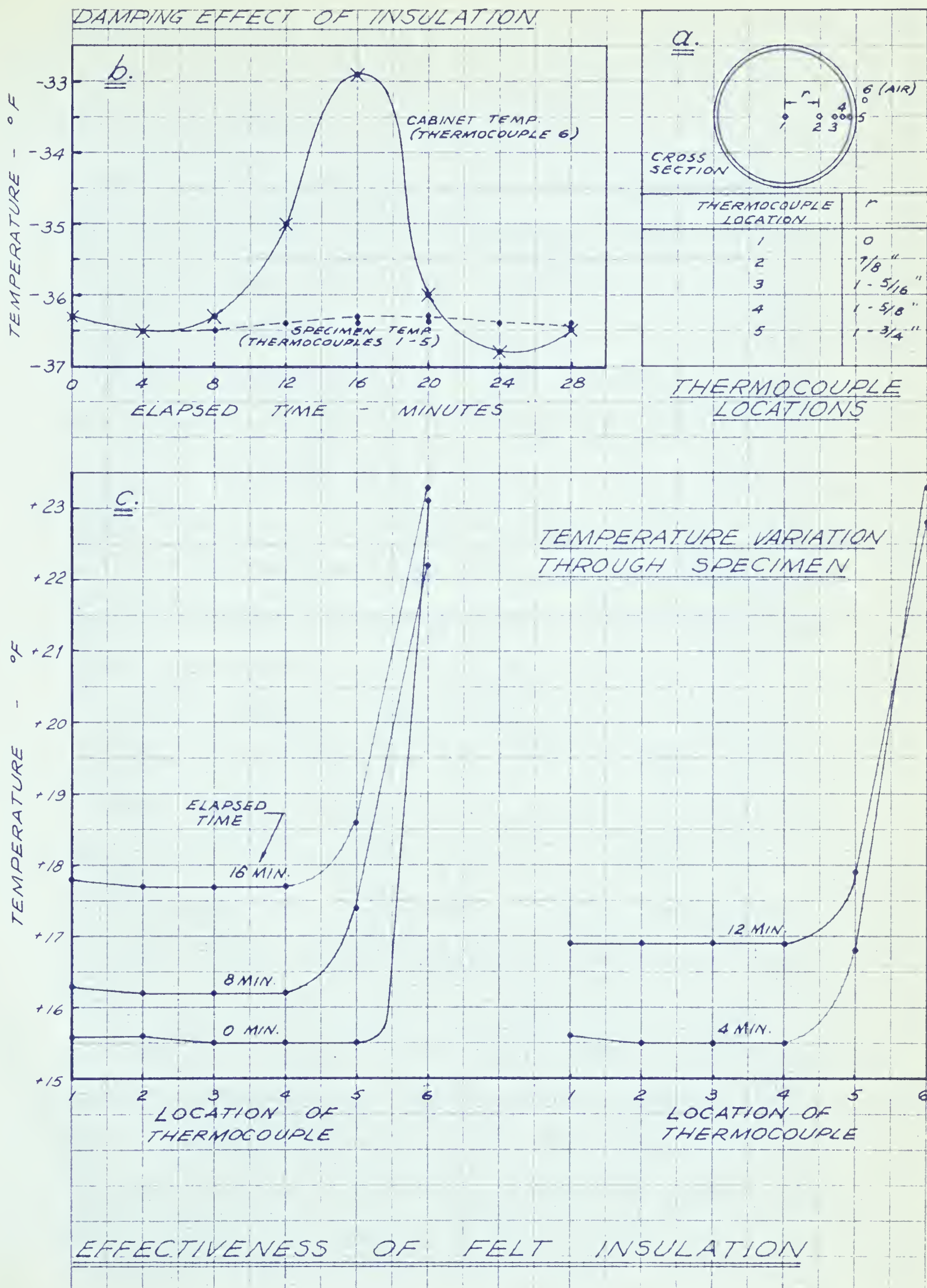


FIGURE 35



temperature equilibrium conditions.

### Thermocouple Calibration

The necessity of calibration became evident when a check was made on the correctness of the thermocouple temperatures, as read on the "Brown Electronik" potentiometer and recorder, in a freezing mixture of ice and water.

The thermocouples were calibrated against the best thermometer which was readily available. The thermometer was an "A.S.T.M. 33C Aniline Point" partial immersion thermometer of  $-38^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+42^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature range with  $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  graduations. This thermometer was checked against another thermometer (total immersion "Cenco 5903048" of  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$  range and  $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  graduations) at several temperatures and was in agreement as nearly as could be read.

The partial immersion thermometer was mounted on a stand and thermocouples were secured at the bulb of the thermometer. The bulb was immersed in acetone contained in a flask which in turn was suspended in a second flask filled with acetone. An agitator was provided for each flask, and the exterior flask was insulated with fibre glass. Photograph 7 shows the apparatus with the insulation removed.

The pair of flasks were removed from the assembly, placed into the temperature control cabinet, and brought to a temperature of  $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The apparatus was re-assembled and thermometer and thermocouple readings were taken simultaneously as the temperature gradually rose to ambient. The acetone in the inner and outer flasks was







PHOTOGRAPH 7. Thermocouple Calibration Apparatus

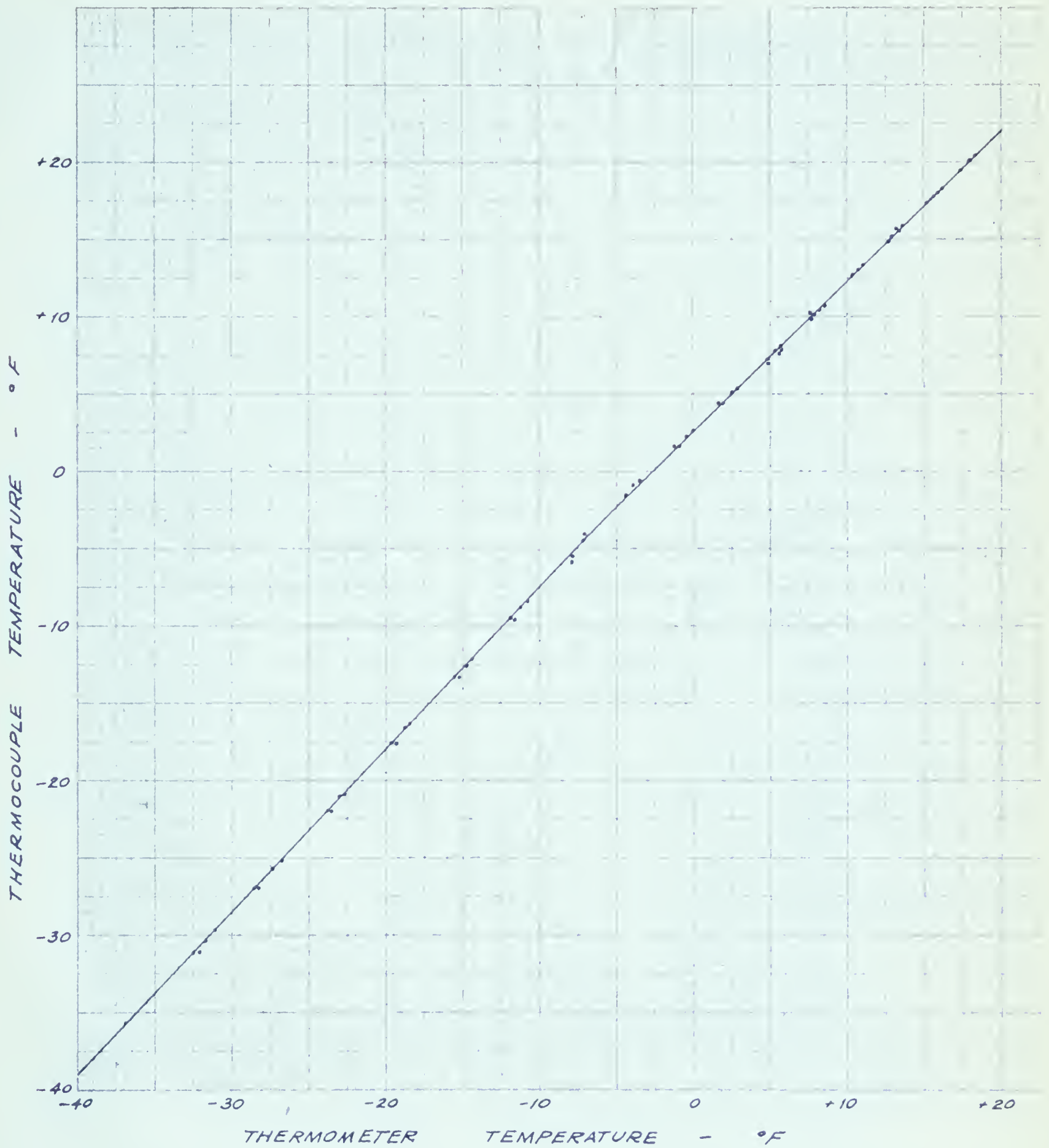


vigorously agitated before each reading. Similar procedure was followed to obtain readings above ambient temperature.

The thermometer readings were converted from Centigrade to Fahrenheit. The results are shown graphically in Figures 36, 37, and 38.



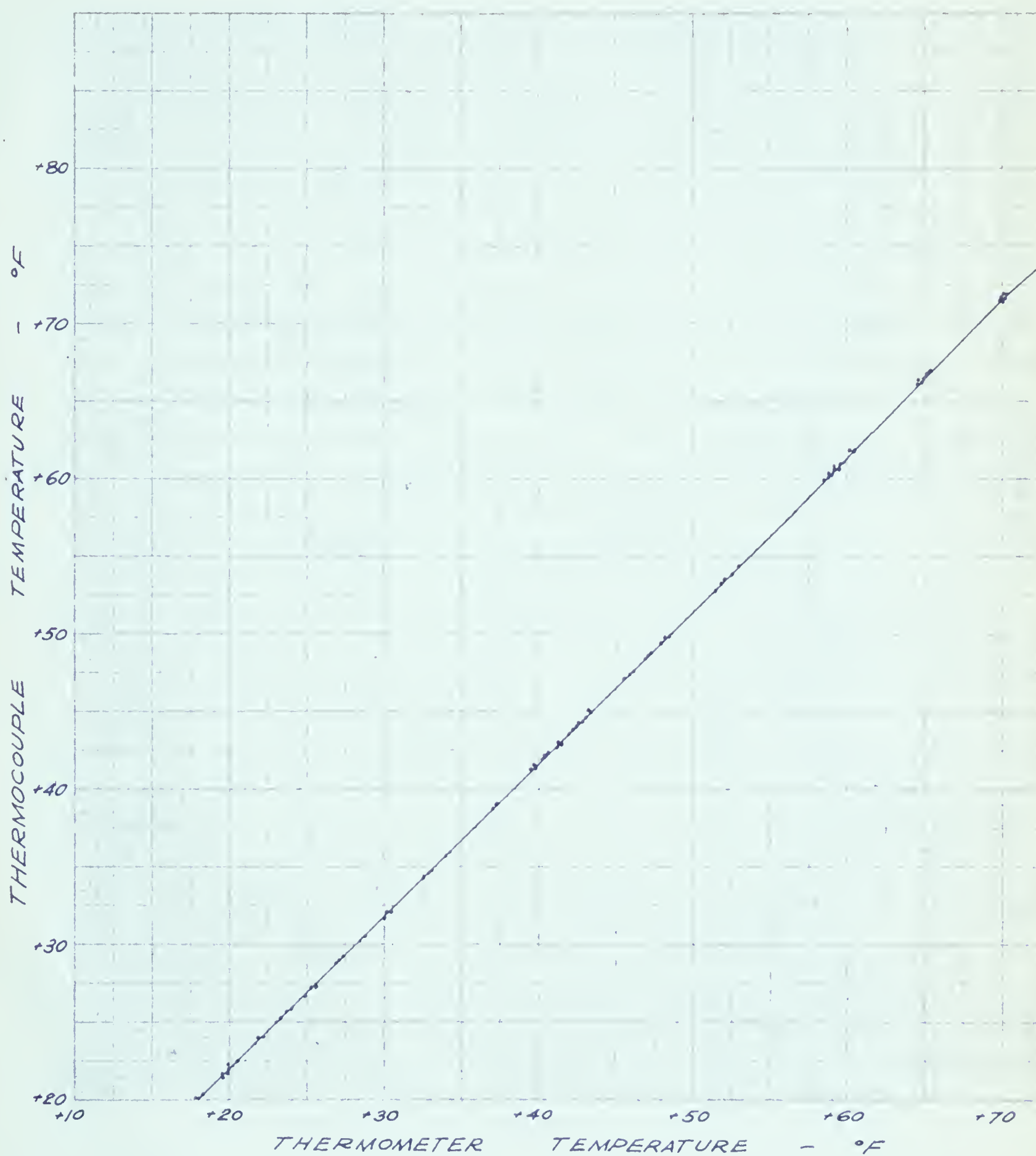




THERMOCOUPLE CALIBRATION CURVE 1

FIGURE 36



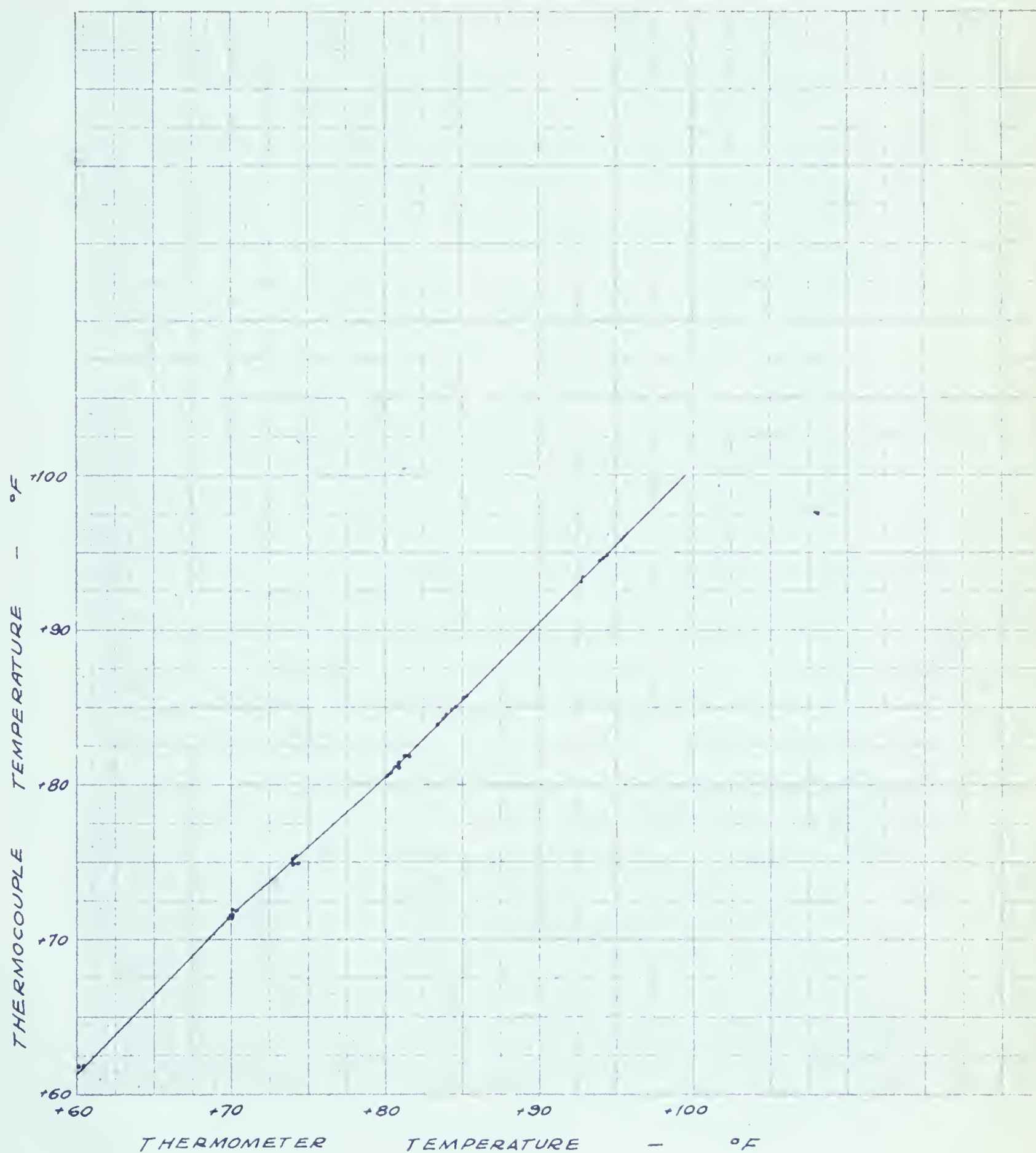


THERMOCOUPLE CALIBRATION CURVE 2

FIGURE 37







THERMOCOUPLE CALIBRATION CURVE 3

FIGURE 38







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